TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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1974 Paper and board tariff quotas

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Indonesia—a market in its own right

by George Dickson, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Jakarta

Indonesia has a low per capita income, officially estimated at about $US80 per annum, but a large population and great potential wealth. The planned growth rates of 7-9 per cent per annum are likely to be realised and this means an increase in the total national income of $US700-800 million per annum. If you are interested in a market growing on this scale, you will find it worthwhile to read what follows.

A BUSINESSMAN who visited Indonesia recently was heard to describe it as a sleeping beauty. Beautiful? Certainly, but by no means asleep. The scale alone promises potential—120 million people and 3,000 islands with a land area of approximately 900,000 square miles.

The potential is already being realised. Development during the present Five-Year Plan ending this year has been impressive. The Government has been successful in restoring confidence internally, and international confidence in the Indonesian economy reflects this. Through the medium of the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia (IGGI) Indonesia has secured the foreign aid she needs for development. This aid is currently running at an annual level of approximately $US700 million.

Foreign investment has also flowed into the country, and the total foreign investment approved in the past five years, although not yet all implemented, has been over $US2,000 million. Much of the investment has been in the extractive industries but there are an increasing number of joint venture enterprises in manufacturing.

The major export earner is oil, accounting at present for 55 per cent of exports. Indonesia's oil is much sought-after by pollution-conscious countries because of its low sulphur content. After a period of relatively slow growth, oil production made a substantial jump in the last 12 months and a number of new fields are now producing. Most of the oil production is carried out on the basis of production-sharing agreements between foreign companies and Pertamina, the State oil company, but Pertamina is also producing oil on its own account in a large development on the north coast of Java.

Pertamina is expected to sign contracts in the near future for the exploitation of two very large fields of natural gas. The

Jakarta's Hotel Indonesia, the proposed site of the British Industrial Exhibition to be held in October 1974. On the right is the extension of 236 rooms to be completed by March 1974.

present intention is that this will be exported mainly to Japan and the United States. Although the initial investment in this will be extremely high, the boost to Indonesia's exports will be considerable.

Apart from oil, Pertamina is also involved in the production of plastics, and President Soeharto recently inaugurated a polypropylene plant in North Sumatra. Another project is the development of a large steel complex with an infrastructure of roads, a harbour, etc., on the northwest coast of Java.

In 1972, for the first time in Indonesia's history, exports of forest products moved to second place with a value of $US230 million. Figures for 1973 show that this figure will be almost doubled. The Indonesian Government wants the processing of these forest products to be done increasingly in Indonesia.

The production of rubber and tin continue to improve, although these have not yet reached the pre-war levels.

Other minerals being exploited in Indonesia include copper, nickel, coal and bauxite and there are also quantities of gold, silver and diamonds.

Improvements in agriculture

Agriculture is still, of course, of vital importance to Indonesia and 63 per cent of the population work on the land. Much of the development effort has been channelled towards improvements in this sector. Rice production has been increased through improved seeds and greater use of fertilisers and pesticides, although mainly for climatic reasons there was a serious shortfall this year. Foreign as well as domestic investment in rice estates is being encouraged, particularly in Sulawesi and Sumatra.

Indonesia was once the world's second largest exporter of sugar, and although this position was lost to the extent that the country became an importer, a massive rehabilitation scheme for sugar growing and milling is planned, and a loan of $US50 million has been made available by the World Bank for Stage I of this programme. Further loans will be negotiated.

Many of the traditional crops such as tea, rubber, tobacco and spices show encouraging improvements in production and exports, and considerable quantities of palm oil are being exported. Large quantities of copra are processed locally in modern mills, producing oil and animal feed for domestic consumption and export. Large scale rosella production is planned to feed a number of gunny sack factories which are being built.

Cattle ranching has already started privately and Government, with assistance from the World Bank, is setting up a number of experimental ranches in different areas of the country. It is reasonable to expect that Indonesia will become a major meat-producing country as a result. So far Indonesia's exports of meat have been on the hoof and confined almost entirely to Singapore and Hongkong but plans for the future suggest considerable opportunities for refrigeration and other kinds of meat processing equipment.

Indonesia's seas are rich in fish. Most of this is consumed locally but some is deep-frozen for export, mainly to Japan.

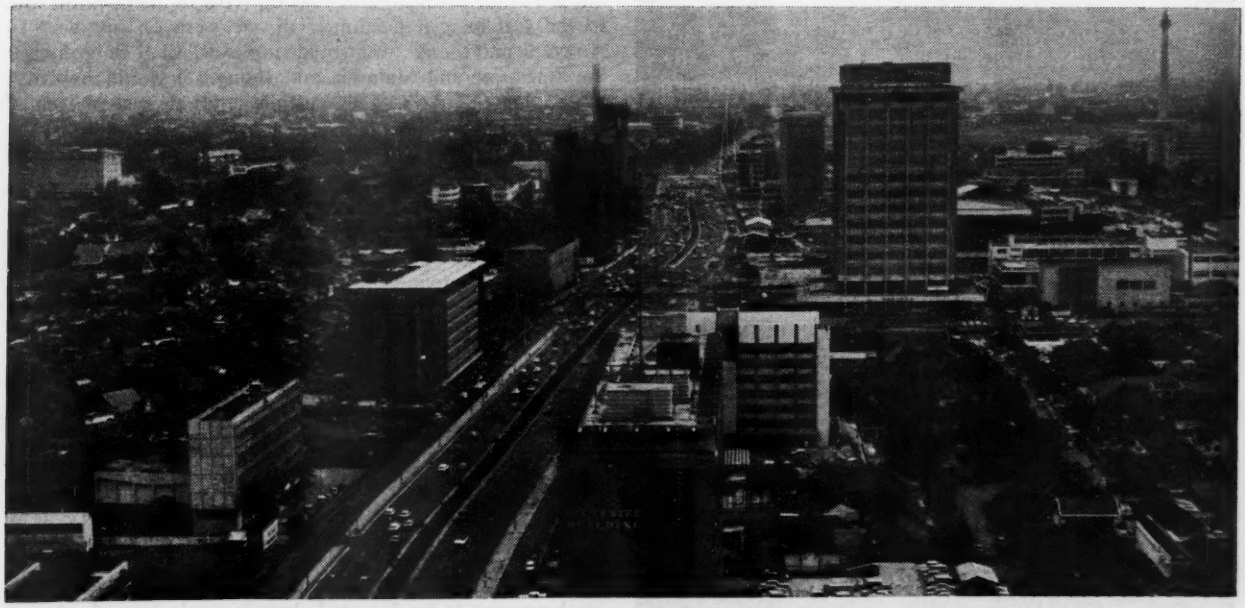
A large part of Indonesia's development budget has also gone into infrastructure projects. Roads are being improved with the help of foreign aid donors. Some new roads are being built. Major and small harbour works are being undertaken and air communications have improved considerably in the period of the current Five Year Plan. A large new airport is planned to be built near Jakarta for the late 1970s. In the meantime Jakarta's international airport will shortly be used for domestic traffic only, while a military airfield will be converted temporarily for use by international commercial traffic. Much is also being done to rehabilitate the railways and the inter-island shipping fleet, again with the help of aid finance.

International telephone calls are available to most countries of the world and telex, both internal and international, is commonplace, although the internal telecommunications system is still inadequate. Great strides have already been made in the availability of electric power and future plans are impressive.

Tourism

With a country as scenic as Indonesia it is inevitable that it should attract the attention of individual tourists and tour operators, and with improvement of facilities the number of visitors is growing steadily. Bali, of course, attracts a very large number of these but there are a great many other his-

(continued on next page)



Jakarta's main business centre, Jalan Thamrin, seen from the roundabout of Hotel Indonesia, showing some recently completed office blocks and a number at present under construction.

torically and culturally interesting, as well as scenically breath-taking, attractions in Indonesia. Many new developments have been undertaken and will be completed in time for the Pacific Asia Travel Association Conference due to be held in Jakarta and Bali at the end of March 1974.

There is also an exciting programme of new building. A number of office blocks are rising in the main business centre, Jalan Thamrin, and apart from many smaller hotels which have been opened recently, five major hotels with shopping and conference facilities are at various stages of development. Middle-level and luxury housing developments are springing up in Jakarta's suburbs. Recreational facilities are being expanded and there are a number of first-class cinemas, golf courses and swimming pools in Jakarta.

The scope for British exporters

So much for the development in the past five years and the potential. What is Britain doing? And what should we be doing? Confrontation, which ended in 1965, caused a break in contact between British business and Indonesia. Apart from this, Indonesia tended for historical reasons to be Continent-oriented. Since the beginning of the current Five Year Development Plan British businessmen have, in some cases by their own admission, tended to pay insufficient attention to Indonesia, and as a result we are not as well placed as we ought to be to take advantage of the fast-developing market and its investment opportunities—but it is not too late!

Britain, as a member of IGGI, has an aid programme in Indonesia which is the largest outside the Commonwealth, with expenditure in the present financial year amounting to approximately £10 million. Recent projects include irrigation and ground water studies, electrification of certain areas of Bali, the provision of two 20 mW. gas turbines for Jakarta and the rehabilitation of a textile mill. The Overseas Development Administration meets the cost of a considerable number of short and long term consultants and advisers and of sending trainees in various fields to study in Britain under arrangements made by the British Council. British firms are of course also eligible to tender for projects in the massive multi-lateral aid programme, amounting to about $US164 million in the current financial year.

British exports to Indonesia in 1973 are running at the rate of £28 million a year, which is 40 per cent up on 1972, which in itself was over 30 per cent up on 1971. But this is less than 5 per cent of total imports. A number of British companies have invested in Indonesia, but the total approved British investment between 1968 and the end of 1972 is less than $US50 million against the total approved for all countries of over 2,000 million.

The number of British visitors to Indonesia calling on the Embassy Commercial Section has increased rather slowly recently and it is estimated that there will have been about 600 of them in 1973. More unfortunate than the lack of growth in numbers however, is that many of these visitors come for too short a time and then leave feeling disappointed that they did not achieve more.

It is frequently difficult to gather the information normally considered essential for decisions on entering a foreign market, particularly decisions which may involve substantial expenditure. The administrative machinery, although it contains some extremely good officials, particularly in the higher echelons, needs improvement; there is a shortage of clear-cut regulations and accurate statistical data and even comprehensive business directories, but the Indonesians are conscious of these shortcomings and are trying to improved things, and there have been some notable improvements in the past 18 months. Of course the hard part of doing business here rests with the businessman, but the Embassy Commercial Section can offer help and in particular its members have at their disposal a great many local contacts which the visitor finds useful. Business here however does tend to take rather longer than in many other countries and visitors should be prepared for this.

Indonesia is not a place where one can simply stop over and expect to do a great deal of business. Its distance from Britain means it would normally be planned as a part of a wider tour, but too many British visitors say or imply to Indonesians and to the Commercial Section: 'Oh, we were on our way to Australia and thought we would stop over,' or 'I've been visiting Singapore and Malaysia and thought I would hop over for a couple of days.' This attitude tends to suggest lack of seriousness and although Indonesians would normally be too polite to remark on it they tend to treat such visitors with courtesy, and the same lack of seriousness.

Although Jakarta is the business centre of Indonesia, business activity is by no means confined to the capital, and visitors sometimes find it rewarding to visit the other main towns, for example Surabaya, Bandung and Medan. Bali is also much favoured by visiting businessmen, although the reasons for this are probably somewhat different!

In October 1974 the Department of Trade and Industry is proposing to hold a small exhibition in Indonesia's largest established modern hotel, the Hotel Indonesia, known to all visitors to Indonesia as being on the opposite side of a large roundabout from the British Embassy. Firms interested in exhibiting should contact Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 2485757 Ext. 7198).

It is not too late to participate in Indonesia's development—much remains to be done and there is ample scope for investment and selling.

BRU
Export Finance Service

The BRU Export Finance Service provides accurate, up-to-date information on the terms at which exports are insured and financed in the United Kingdom, the United States, Western Germany, France, Italy and Japan.

This service, first introduced last December, by The Banker Research Unit in collaboration with Mr. Richard Fry has proved very successful in meeting the information requirements of both bankers and exporters throughout the world.

The subscription lists are now open again for the new year. for further details please write to or telephone:

THE BANKER RESEARCH UNIT,
Bracken House, 10 Cannon St, London EC4P 4BY.
Tel: 01-248 8000 Ext. 7168.

Five new members of European Trade Committee

THE membership of the European Trade Committee of the British Overseas Trade Board has recently been strengthened, by the addition of five businessmen with extensive trade connections with Western Europe.

The new members are:

Mr. M. H. Beattie, British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.
Mr. G. G. Bunzl, Chairman and joint managing director, Bunzl Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.
Lord Ebbisham, Chairman, Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council
Mr. W. J. Heygate, Banque Belge
The Hon. Michael D. Sieff, Joint managing director, Marks and Spencer Ltd.

This brings the total membership of the Committee to 20, of which 16 are leading businessmen, and the remainder senior members of Government departments.

The ETC was established in June 1972 (under the chairmanship of Mr. Derek Ezra (chairman of the National Coal Board)) with the following Terms of Reference:

To consider, in consultation as appropriate with the Europe Committee of the Confederation of British Industry, Chambers of Commerce and other relevant bodies and to advise the British Overseas Trade Board on

(i) the prospects and possibilities for British industry and commerce in the markets of the enlarged Community and the countries associated with it
(ii) plans for trade development activities designed to facilitate exploitation of those possibilities, and the deployment of resources necessary for that purpose
(iii) the most effective methods of bringing those activities to the attention of British companies which can benefit from them.

Seventy-five per cent increase in British firms showing abroad

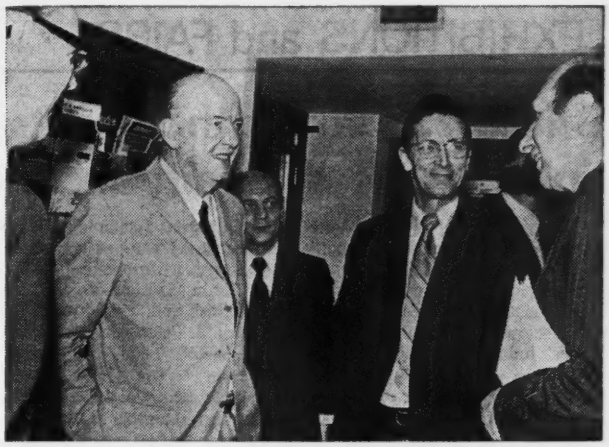
IN the last three months of 1973, there will be an increase of over 75 per cent in the number of British firms taking part in events overseas supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, compared with the same period of 1972. Over 1,600 firms will take part during October-December this year, compared with just over 900 firms participating in the last three months of 1972.

This month, British capital goods are represented at the British Industrial Technology Exhibition, BRITEC 73, held at Bilbao in Spain. Sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board, this all-British event is the first major British exhibition in Spain since 1964 and shows some of Britain's latest technology over a wide range of industrial equipment and materials. Concurrently within the exhibition there is a five-day seminar at which authorities speak on various technological and specialist subjects. (See also page 170.)

At the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo, the first BOTB supported trade exhibition is held this month. This is an exhibition of marine equipment sponsored by the British Marine Equipment Council.

With the assistance of the Board's mission scheme, and sponsored by the Confederation of British Industry, 14 top level businessmen led by Sir Geoffrey Wallinger are visiting Brazil.

Continuing the British Trade Drive in South Germany, the British Shopping Week in Munich during November will be the largest concentrated consumer goods promotion in Europe during 1973. This will be a hard-sell promotion and there could be additional sales of £1 million worth of British goods to the 200 German shops participating in the Week.



Lord Thorneycroft, BOTB chairman, has spent a week in Hong Kong, making his own assessment of opportunities for British exporters. He had discussions with businessmen, industrialists and representatives of chambers of commerce. Lord Thorneycroft made the visit on his return from the opening of the British Export Centre in Tokyo. The picture shows him (second from left) at a meeting in the British Trade Commission with local representatives of British firms in Hong Kong. He is talking to (left to right) Mr. Derek Harrison, Shell Company of Hong Kong Ltd; Mr. Paul Bennett, Paul Bennett (HK) Ltd; Mr. Tony Johnson, George Cohen (Far East) Pte Ltd; and Mr. Tom Aston, Senior British Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong.

'Export to Japan' conference at Windermere

'SELLING to Japan' will be the subject of a conference organised by the British Overseas Trade Board, to be held at Windermere on November 6. It will be for firms wishing to increase their sales to Japan or for companies looking at the market for the first time. Speakers will include business men with first-hand experience of the Japanese market for both industrial and consumer goods.

Already many firms from the Newcastle, Leeds and Manchester areas have decided to attend—determined to be in the forefront of British firms selling in the fast-expanding Japanese market. During the next 10 years Japan's imports are forecast to increase by over 400 per cent, including a growing proportion of manufactured goods—of particular interest to many Northern firms.

British exports in the first eight months of 1973 reached £174 million—62 per cent more than in the same period of 1972. Outstanding improvements have taken place in sales of whisky (up 225 per cent), woollen piece goods (115 per cent), clothing (136 per cent), construction machinery (93 per cent), tractors (61 per cent) and office machinery (79 per cent).

Mr. Ron Dearing, who is Export Director of the Newcastle Regional Office and who has just come back from Japan, recently said that Northern firms were showing considerable interest in the Japanese market. Referring to the conference on November 6, he said 'I am sure we can expect a lot of lively discussion since, on the present figures, Japan must be our fastest-growing export market'.

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the expert knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufacturers are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, Ext. 293/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

Britec 73: strengthening trading links between Spain and Britain

THE prime object of Britec 73—the British Industrial Technology Exhibition in Bilbao, Northern Spain—was to deepen and strengthen the industrial relations between Spain and Britain, said Sir Peter Allen, of the British Overseas Trade Board, when opening the show on October 18. At the opening ceremony were the British Ambassador in Madrid, Sir John Russell, representatives of the Department of Trade and Industry and of British and Spanish Chambers of Commerce, together with a selection of Spanish businessmen whom Sir Peter described as representing the 'top level of Spanish industrial management'.

Sir Peter said: 'The exhibits on display have been selected in order to help achieve Britec's objective of promoting a mutually rewarding interchange of products and ideas between manufacturers of our two countries. I would particularly ask our distinguished guests to help Britec 73 to the fullest success by encouraging their technical staff to visit the exhibition.'

The main idea of the exhibition, said Sir Peter, 'was to stimulate the interest of Spanish and British manufacturers to work closer together for their mutual advantage by showing some of the latest British technological products and processes. Our thought was that the industries of both our countries could build on each other's experience and opportunities.'

Sir Peter thanked all the Spanish authorities, both in Madrid and Bilbao, for the advice and assistance they had offered over the previous two years to the British Overseas Trade Board as sponsor of the exhibition. He pointed out that Bilbao—an important industrial centre and a key gateway to Spain for British exporters and other businessmen—was a city that had had close trading relations with Britain over many centuries.

Following brief speeches from Sir John Russell and from Exomo. Senor Don Enrique Guzman Y Martinez, President of the Bilbao Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation, Sir Peter was invited to tour the exhibition hall's main floor aboard a six-seater electric trolley. He and the other chief guests were driven along the alleyways between the rows of stands and had the opportunity to look at the great variety of products being shown by about 110 British firms and their Spanish subsidiaries. Sir Peter talked to many exhibitors and their staff about the equipment displayed that ranged from banknote-counting machines and electron microscopes to heavy industrial machinery and machine tools.

Later in the day, at a lunch given by the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Chamber of Commerce in Spain, Sir Peter told businessmen that despite the difficult negotiations now in progress in Brussels to reach a new trade agreement between Spain and the enlarged European Economic Community, Britain would remain Spain's main overseas customer for fruit fand vegetables. Large orders for ships and machine tools were being placed by British firms with Spanish suppliers, while the number of British firms investing in Spain had increased considerably over the past 15 years.

Mr. J. D. C. Cowl, President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Spain, told guests at the lunch: 'Britec 73 is not, repeat not, just another trade fair but an expression of Britain's confidence in the future of Spain. It is the centrepiece of Britain's more dynamic export promotion strategy in this country and is part of a sustained campaign to enlarge and develop Anglo-Spanish trade, be it by direct export, licensing or by the formation of joint ventures, to our mutual advantage, as we all know that trade must flow in both directions to be of lasting benefit.'

The emphasis at Britec 73—the first major British industrial exhibition to be held in Spain since that in Barcelona in 1964—was on advanced technology over a wide range of products, equipment and tools which can enable Spain to re-equip where necessary and improve her own manufacturing techniques. Underlying the essentially industrial flavour of the exhibition was a four-day seminar running concurrently within Britec where leading authorities in various technological and other fields were the principal speakers.

Concrete mixers—men not machines—build bridges in Chicago

From Norman A. Olson, Commercial Officer, British Consulate-General, Chicago: Three British firms and the Cement and Concrete Association participated in the 19th Annual Prestressed Concrete Institute Convention, held in Chicago's Palmer House Hotel, September 23-27. This was the third joint venture at the PCI Convention sponsored by the Association and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

Twenty-five years ago annual prestressed concrete sales in the United States and Canada amounted to zero dollars. In 1973, annual sales will exceed $1,100 million. This small specialised show of some 50 companies therefore represents an important event for exhibitors.

Within the industry, segmental bridge construction is a topic receiving a lot of attention in the United States and two British companies are after the business. Stelmo Ltd. signed a contract with Segmental Technology and Services, Lafayette, Indiana, for a plant in which concrete bridge segments are to be cast. This contract is the result of contact made at a trade show in Los Angeles, followed-up at a show in Atlanta and finalised at the PCI Conventionin Chicago.

CCL Systems has supplied post-tensioning material for the new Inter Costal Canal Bridge in Corpus Christi, Texas—one of the first segmental bridges in America. There are many marketing inputs that make CCL successful in the United States. It feels the Convention is certainly one of the most important, as 1973 marks the eighth year for it to exhibit at PCIC.

Representatives from The Liner Concrete Machinery Co. Ltd. stated that this was the best PCI show they have attended and they not only received inquiries from the United States but picked up opportunities for business in Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

A first time exhibitor at PCIC, the Cement and Concrete Association, was most pleased with this well-organised show and the extent to which convention members were willing and encouraged by the organisers to visit all the stands. The Association came to seek an agent for its books, sell advertising space for its magazines and to obtain copy for publication. It was satisfied at apparently meeting all the objectives.

Next year, a joint venture will participate at the PCI Convention which moves to New York City and joins the seventh quadrennial Congress of the Federation Internationale de la Precontrainte. In past years, FIP has been held in London, Amsterdam, Berlin, Rome, Paris and Prague. The dates for FIP/PCI in New York are May 26—June 1, 1974.

UK's biggest-ever effort at Cologne fine food fair —58 in joint venture team

From H. Mock, British Embassy, Bonn: The Cologne Fair for Fine Food and Provisions, ANUGA, is regarded as one of the most important events in this field in the world. Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt opened the fair during a ceremony on September 22 which was attended by a number of Government Ministers from countries all over the world. The United Kingdom was officially represented by Mrs. Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Departure of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Mrs. Fenner and Mr. G. V. K. Burton, a Member of the British Overseas Trade Board were also present on the British joint venture stand to receive the Federal Chancellor when he paid a visit to the British section.

This was the first ANUGA after Britain's entry into the European Community. The strong interest that the British food and drink industry has in the European market was demonstrated by its largest ever participation. In fact, Britain supplied the second largest foreign contingent after France, with 58 exhibitors on the joint venture stand—which was sponsored by the British Food Export Council in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board—and 64 companies exhibiting either direct or on their German agents' stands.

Northern Ireland made her debut under the wing of the Northern Ireland Agricultural Trust, showing fresh meat through the Northern Irish Live-stock Commission and Pig Marketing Board, dairy products through the Milk Marketing Board and other manufactured foods. Mr. Peter Mills, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Northern Ireland Government with special responsibility for agriculture, gave this effort his full support by a visit to ANUGA.

The fair was open to trade buyers only for the first five days and on the sixth and final day it was also open to the public. During this period, the fair was visited by 147,000 trade buyers from 76 countries from Europe and all other parts of the world. A total of 2,097 exhibitors from 73 countries showed their agricultural produce and manufactured foods and drinks.

As one of the newcomers to the European Community the British stand attracted a large number of buyers from the other member countries. All exhibitors on the joint venture stand were extremely pleased with the results of the fair and the interest shown in their products. This applied equally to firms who had previously exhibited in Cologne and to firms which came to ANUGA for the first time. Some companies were able to fix new agency arrangements in a number of European countries and all established many new and valuable contacts.

Normally, it is not expected that buyers place large orders during the fair but on the first day one British manufacturer received a firm order from a German buyer for 20 tons of sugar confectionery and more firm orders were taken by other British exhibitors later.

There was a marked increase in the interest of German buyers from large food buying organisations in the British stands compared with previous years. It is hoped that this interest will lead to greater export business to the Federal Republic. In 1972, when Britain was not yet a member of the European Community she exported DM121 million worth of food and drink in the main commodity groups.

Visitors sample biscuits on a British stand at last month's Consumer Goods Fair in Poznan.

Poznan: growing call for consumer goods in Poland

From G. J. B. Williams, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Warsaw: Seventeen British firms took part in the British Overseas Trade Board-sponsored joint venture at Poznan's first International Consumer Goods Fair, TAKON 73, September 23-30. The fair was opened in bright, sunny weather by the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Tadeusz Olechowski, in the presence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Piotr Jaroszewicz, and members of the Politburo.

Over 1,500 firms from 36 countries took part in the fair, occupying a total area of 71,000 sq. m of exhibition space. Included among the British products on display were such household items as Cadbury's chocolates, Schweppes' soft drinks, Lyons' tea, Bovril, Reckitt and Colman's products, Marley floor coverings and builders' fittings, Black and Decker power tools, Contact self-adhesive vinyls, Corgi and Bendy toys and Gala cosmetics, as well as many other items ranging from Scotch whisky to fashion fabrics. Of particular interest to the Polish public were Gala Cosmetics' daily make-up demonstrations, which attracted large crowds on each occasion.

Included in this event were special pavilions for copying and printing and packaging machinery. These product groups had had to be transferred from the well-known summer Poznan International Fair because of the pressure on space and, together with textile machinery, will form a permanent feature of future autumn Poznan fairs.

Consumer goods accounted for 10 per cent of total Polish imports in 1972 and, although many of these came from fellow CMEA member countries, there have undoubtedly been increased imports of consumer goods from Western countries. At this fair, Polish buyers showed great interest in British textiles, confectionery and biscuits, spices, tea and Scotch whisky, while in the printing and packaging pavilions the exhibits of Rank Xerox and the Monotype company attracted much attention.

By the end of the fair, nearly all British firms expressed themselves highly satisfied with their participation and showed a desire to exhibit again next year. Certainly, the present policy of the Polish Government to import in increasing quantities Western confectionery, biscuits, beverages, alcoholic drinks, knitwear, dress materials and a fairly wide range of small everyday household articles, so as to increase the quantity and variety of goods available for consumers during the present very heavy capital investment period, should offer increased potential for British firms in this market.

In addition, there is a strong Polish interest in co-operating with Western firms for the development of household appliances and other consumer durables. These factors should ensure continued success for this new fair and for the British firms which take part in it.

KNOW-HOW 74 is set for Oslo

KNOW-HOW 74, the 2nd International Forum for Innovation and Licensing, will be held in Oslo, October 28-November 1, next year. The majority of exhibitors are expected to represent such research-intensive industries as building, chemicals and plastics, food, electrical equipment and electronics, instruments, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, mining and construction, pharmaceuticals, tools and automation, petroleum, environmental protection, transport and communication.

The exhibitors will be companies and industrial groups with offers for licences, advanced technology and know-how: they may also be national presentations or organisations, institutions and associations acting on behalf of industry and research bodies.

The Norwegian Trade Fair emphasises that KNOW-HOW 74, which it is organising, is not aimed merely at Norway or Scandinavia but is an internationally-oriented meeting place for industries seeking to capitalise on their technological resources or to acquire know-how and industrial property rights with a certain area.

State the organisers 'The atmosphere of the forum as such will be enhanced by the possibility of international contacts, the endeavours of the organisers to combine hospitality and efficient routine arrangements and, finally, the creation of a common meeting place for qualified participants, excluding curious onlookers, all of them interested in evaluating a possible common platform for new business. KNOW-HOW 74 means contacts with industrial partners for the exploitation of innovations.'

As with the inaugural event, KNOW-HOW 72, KNOW-HOW 74 will be housed in Oslo's Sjølyst Centre.

Successful participation at three Budapest events

From Alyson Bailes, Second Secretary, Commercial, British Embassy, Budapest: Three international specialised exhibitions covering important development areas in the Hungarian economy were held in Budapest recently: the anti-corrosion techniques and materials exhibition, Hungarokorr, the pollution control exhibition, Water-Air-Life; and the AV-Interex exhibition of audio-visual educational aids.

British joint venture groups of six-eight firms, sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and ICETT, respectively, took part in all three exhibitions and at Water-Air-Life and AV-Interex the British groups were easily the largest of any from Western Europe. These ventures were supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

This impressive level of British representation brought its own commercial rewards. At Hungarokorr, September 21-27, where 110 firms were exhibiting on an area of 3,000 sq. m, business was brisk and several of the British exhibitors sold a high proportion of their display goods in the course of the exhibition.

Industrial co-operation was an important theme, and the Hungarians gave much favourable publicity to a long-term co-operation contract, between ICI Paints Division and the Hungarian firm Budalakk, announced at the opening of Hungarokorr.

All British participants were satisfied with the end results, although their original objectives varied considerably: thus Shell and Oxymetal for example, were in Budapest to continue and strengthen their already long-standing contacts, while Shipley Europe Ltd. was aiming, with much success, to establish itself for the first time on the Hungarian market.

Water-Air-Life, September 25-30, with a total of 75 exhibitors, was a quieter event, but the interest shown in British exhibits both at Ministerial and technical level emphasised the Hungarians' determination to tackle their growing air, water and soil pollution problems.

Most British exhibitors were satisfied, by the end of the show that they had made contacts necessary to pursue serious business or co-operation opportunities in this country. Particularly popular exhibits were ICI's equipment for water pollution control and Steam Vacuum Extraction Ltd's Stimvak cleaning equipment. But firms like Mikropul and Plessey Radar, for example, also felt that the event had allowed them to make useful progress in the long-term process of building up business with Hungary.

AV-Interex, September 28-October 5, with 35 exhibitors, was the smallest of the three events, but was very specifically angled towards a purchasing exercise which the Hungarian authorities are conducting for a model Educational Technology Centre to be set up in Budapest with UN support.

For firms like ESL Bristol and Transart, this was a unique opportunity to break into the Hungarian market for the first time and both sold part or all of their goods off the stands. ESL experienced particularly great interest in their concept loop films and radionic construction kits, while Transart found an enormous demand for transparencies to be used with existing stocks of overhead projectors.

Tutor Tapes, exhibiting in conjunction with Aveley/Cybervox, also sold language laboratory demonstration equipment from the stand and signed a contract for Hungarian production, under licence, of tapes for use with the Oxford English courses. Pitman Publishing Ltd. attracted great interest with its new OPASYM Overhead Projection Animation System.

Two of the craft of Britain's Westerly Marine Construction Ltd. are seen among others at Annapolis, Maryland. At the United States Sailboat Show, October 4-8, the British Overseas Trade Board supported a joint venture organised by the Ship and Boat Builders National Federation.

Tanning hide of overseas rivals at New York leather exposition

From J. B. Houldsworth, British Trade Development Office, New York: The export performance of British leather tanners often goes unheralded but in 1972 some £41 million of leather was sold abroad of which £7 million found its way to the United States and 1973 looks like being another very good year. Seven British tanners emphasised their intentions of maintaining their challenge in the highly competitive US market by their successful participation at the Leather and Allied Industries Exposition, New York, October 3-4.

The firms participated at the event as members of a joint venture sponsored by the Leather Institute and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. British tanners have successfully exhibited at this show for many years and form the only strong overseas challenge to the domestic tanners who dominate the event.

The Leather and Allied show, a bi-annual event, is primarily geared to the shoe-making industry and some 160 tanners and makers of allied shoe products displayed their range of products. As usual, new leathers and new versions of old favourites in next season's colours were the centre of attraction.

W. Pearce and Co. Ltd., through its New York subsidiary, is particularly well known in United States leather trade and always attracts a lot of interested buyers to the British exhibit. The display on this occasion included punched and embossed leathers with ostrich and exotic reptile effects, aimed at the fashion footwear market. Their range for the leather goods industry included horizon calf, a premium leather of exceptional quality. Fashion leathers for men's and women's shoes, many with textured effects, came from Mill Chrome Leather Ltd., while Garston Leather, exhibiting at a US trade show for the first time, successfully displayed a comprehensive range of leathers for shoe linings, insoles and soles, as well as upper leathers for bootees.

Other established exhibitors at this New York show included Barrhead Kid, with leathers, suedes and kids mainly for women's shoes; and Reginald Dickens Ltd., with suede and grain leathers for handbags, clothing and small leather goods. Barrow Hepburn, specialist in the field of shoe soles, belting and heavy grade leathers, attracted a lot of interest, while British Leather completed the joint venture group with its already well established range of tooling and upholstery leathers.

More than just traditional and seasonal problems are facing the US footwear industry in 1973/74 and shoe manufacturers visited the New York leather show for an advance opportunity of some early buying of the products and materials that will grace next autumn's retail shoe store windows.

Leather buyers are still looking for answers to such problems as the future outlook for an adequate leather supply, the chances of a more stable price situation, when to buy leather and other materials and how all this will affect their own shoe prices and deliveries. Nobody can say for certain that the world leather shortage will ease appreciably over the next year and, unfortunately, there are no assurances that hide and skin prices will come down to more realistic levels, bringing leather prices down with them.

It was therefore most encouraging that Guy Reaks, Director of the Leather Institute and leader of the British group, was able to report that there was a lot of interest in the British exhibit and that useful short term orders were written by the British participants, most of which are represented in the United States.

Record UK participation at Frankfurt motor show

From Commercial Section, British Consulate-General, Frankfurt-am-Main: The Frankfurt International Motor Show was held after a four-year gap on its traditional site in the Frankfurt Fair Grounds, September 13-23. This time, 1,198 exhibitors from 28 countries participated in this comprehensive international show on an enlarged site of 185,000 sq. m. The largest non-German contingent was made up of 98 British firms, 76 of them direct exhibitors and 22 represented by their German importers and agents. Despite a modest decline in overall attendance compared with the 1969 Motor Show there was no lack of interested visitors.

The show reflected rising concern in the Federal Republic about controversial environmental and human hazards arising from increased traffic density. In response, German, United States, Italian and Japanese manufacturers showed their latest concepts in safety vehicles and many exhibitors showed how, in a wide variety of ways, they could contribute towards the solution of safety and environmental problems.

The approach of the British motor vehicle manufacturing industry was the straight commercial one of showing its latest ranges of cars and commercial vehicles available to this market. A few of the latest products were not there, one or two pending testing on the home market first. A number of the British firms made a further impact on the German motoring public through well conceived illustrated editorial articles in the German trade press and daily newspapers.

There is fierce competition on the German private car market: almost every fourth newly-registered car in the Federal Republic is imported and there should be no insuperable obstacle to the British motor industry increasing its share substantially. At present there are about 17 million cars on German roads, and forecasts are that this figure will increase to about 23 million by 1980.

British vehicles from Lotus to Rolls-Royce Corniche, from Jaguar XJ12c to Maxi aroused much interest. But much discussion at the show about the British products ranged around our ability to deliver; to maintain quality control; to offer engineering options desirable for hard autobahn driving; to provide adequate spares and service at reasonable cost for vehicles in relatively low volume supply.

Similar considerations apply on the commercial vehicle side. British commercial vehicles are competitive and generally attractive. But any breakthrough to a share of the German market of Scandinavian or Dutch proportions will be dependent on the development, in some instances from scratch, of comprehensive sales and servicing networks and the demonstration of reliability under local operating conditions.

Both parts of the industry made a striking and encouraging contribution to the show. It is proven that the German vehicle market can be penetrated and exhibitors look with confidence for truly positive results following the next Frankfurt show.

As at previous Frankfurt Motor Shows, there was a British joint venture group, organised by British Overseas Trade Board in collaboration with the SMMT, in which 39 British firms displayed components and accessories, garage tools, testing instruments, repair materials, children's safety seats, and a variety of other related products. One further British joint venture exhibitor showed commercial trailers in the open air section.

There was also a large contingent of independently-exhibiting British firms, including important groups and companies in the automobile components industry with an existing foothold in the German market, some of them with large and impressive stands. Many of these firms are finding that their business with German vehicle manufacturers is increasing rapidly. They are well aware that the next two or three years will be critical in determining whether they may join the select ranks of firms regarded as traditional suppliers.

At the close, virtually all the British exhibitors expressed their satisfaction with the results obtained at a long and tiring show. In some cases the highest expectations were exceeded.

Successful showing in main event of 1973 Finnish fair calendar

From J. B. Midgley, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Helsinki: The International Technical Fair, Helsinki, which took place at Messuhalli, September 11-15 was the main event of the 1973 Finnish fair calendar. The interest shown and business done at this exhibition reflected the importance of Finland as a market for technical goods. Finland is a highly industrialised country producing a wide range of capital and consumer goods: to sustain this development she must import a wide range of machinery, equipment and components.

The fair was opened by Minister of Trade and Industry Jan-Magnus Jansson. The net exhibition area was almost 17,000 sq. m and the 229 exhibitors displayed the products of over 1,500 domestic and overseas firms. The fair was well attended: of almost 100,000 visitors, most were potential customers, the general public being excluded.

Ten countries had official stands. In addition to Britain, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Romania had national stands.

The British display was organised by the London Chamber of Commerce under the BOTB joint venture scheme. It housed the following 18 British firms: Chartpak Ltd., self-adhesive draughting aids; Columbus Dixon Ltd., industrial floor maintenance equipment; Elliott Machine Tools Ltd., surface-grinding machines; C. A. Harnden Ltd., polythene bag making machinery; A. W. Hunton & Co. Ltd., axles and axle equipment; Letraset International Ltd., graphic arts products; Maxam Power Ltd., pneumatic control equipment; Metallisation Ltd., metal spraying equipment; Metering Pumps Ltd., pumps; Mono Pumps Ltd., pumps; P. B. Products Ltd., printed circuit scriber; Pye Thermal Bonders Ltd., dielectric generator for the rapid setting of synthetic resin adhesives; Renold Ltd., chains, gearboxes, etc.; B. Thodes & Son Ltd., flow indicators and meters; Rotaprint Ltd., printing press; Trade and Technical Press Ltd., technical journals and textbooks; The Wayne Kerr Co. Ltd., electronic testing equipment; Wyko Equipments Ltd., tube straightening machine and tyre building drums.

In addition, over 150 other British firms were represented on the stands of their agents.

On the second day, Mr. T. A. K. Elliott, the British Ambassador, visited the exhibition: he spoke with each exhibitor on the British stand.

All the British exhibitors were glad that they had participated in the exhibition: they were particularly pleased at the level of serious inquiries that they received. Indeed, many received substantial orders: Elliott Machine Tools, for one, had sold all its display machines and appointed an agent.

Summing up, the exhibition, in addition to securing real or potential business, served to remind established exporters of, or to brief new arrivals on, the importance of this market, tucked away in Northern Europe and often regrettably neglected by British firms.

British marine show a success at Tokyo Centre

'ONE of the most successful marketing ventures we have ever taken part in' was how Donald Maxwell, Director of the British Marine Equipment Council, described the first commercial exhibition held at the new British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo. The exhibition was sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board.

Taking part in the event were 30 companies showing equipment ranging from distress signals to main propulsion machinery. Commenting on the outlook for British sales of marine equipment, Mr. Maxwell said: 'Present sales to Japan are running at about £6.5 million a year. With liberalisation of Japanese import policies there is no reason why this should not increase fivefold over the next few years.'

At the close of the exhibition, Mr. Maxwell emphasised: 'There is no doubt that the status of the companies represented, and indeed of the whole of the British marine equipment industry, has gone up considerably in the eyes of the Japanese shipbuilders as a result of this exhibition. This is in no small measure due to the unique association of Government and industry through the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo.'

British newcomers boost New York's shrinking electro-optical show

From Roger Dixon, British Trade Development Office, New York: Five newcomers participated this year in the fourth British joint venture at the Electro-Optical Systems Design Conference and Exhibition held in New York City, September 18-20. Sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, a group of seven British companies joined with 90 American firms to present the latest in electro-optical technology.

While the glamour of lasers is still with us, the British held their own at the show with some fine image analysers, scanning systems, infra-red detectors, narrow band filters and related components. Image Analysing Computers Ltd. is typical in reporting a continuous stream of high quality inquiries for its crystals and crystal growth and finishing systems. Most inquiries they felt will, after follow up, result in orders for a substantial part of their next 12 months' production.

Though attendance figures, not available at time of writing, are probably down on last year, all exhibitors noted the seniority of visitors both in the business and research-and-development areas. A general comment was that nearly all visitors knew exactly what product they needed to solve their current development and manufacturing problems.

There have been for some while indications of company economies being exercised as far as US technical trade conventions are concerned. The Electro-Optics fairs have shown declining numbers of participants over the past three years; 125 in 1971, 105 in 1972 and 97 this year. This appears to reflect a general trend in the electronics and instrumentation industries, though it is not necessarily related to the buoyancy of the market.

Business for some of the larger nationally-spread companies is good enough for them not to need the services of a technical exhibition. It is the smaller company that usually benefits most from national conventions and exhibitions, for they bring to its doorstep customers from across this vast nation with which its salesmen would otherwise never make contact.

Members of the British joint venture and their agents were invited to use the services of the British Trade Development Office. At a reception there, the British businessmen made some valuable contacts.

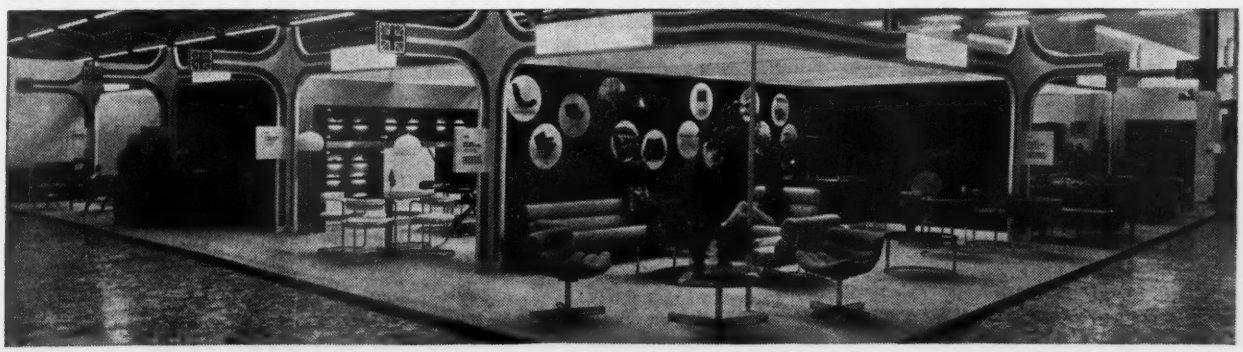
BOTB supports joint venture at Milan furniture fair

SEVEN British companies, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, on joint venture terms, participated in the International Furniture Exhibition, held in the Fiera Campionaria Grounds, Milan, September 22-27. The British exhibitors were sponsored by the British Furniture Manufacturers Exports Club.

Exhibitors and visitors were impressed by the British stands, the clean lines and open-plan design of which showed off the exhibits to their best advantage (see below).

This was the 13th Milan Furniture Fair, and the 4th international one: no fewer than 1,910 manufacturers were represented, of which 102 were foreign, from 15 countries.

It is the largest of the specialised trade fairs in Italy and it is to be hoped that this—the first and, by all accounts, very successful—British participation under joint venture terms will be repeated in future editions of this highly important event.



Things go smoothly for UK party at new fluid power exhibition

From R. F. Gash, Consul (Commercial), Cleveland: Believed to be the largest and most complete exhibition of fluid power components and systems ever held in the USA, the first Hydraulics and Pneumatics Show was held at the Sheraton Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, September 25-27. A number of British manufacturers of fluid power equipment were among the 122 exhibitors who were generally surprised at the attendance at this first show which was over 5,000. Five exhibitors were in the British group which participated in a joint venture, arranged by the British Overseas Trade Board, in conjunction with the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers and their products attracted a keen audience throughout the three days.

The show was run concurrently with the 29th National Conference on Fluid Power, co-sponsored by the Illinois Institute of Technology and the Fluid Power Society in co-operation with the National Fluid Power Association, and the decision-makers attending the 21 sessions found the exhibit hall a very useful and valuable meeting place between papers. Here, they had an opportunity to bring themselves up to date on new developments and products offered by the fluid power industry.

The show was not open to the public and therefore those attending the conference and exhibits were all potential customers or in a position to influence buying decisions.

The Plessey Co. Ltd. had an excellent display of hydraulic power equipment, including gear motors, gear pumps, directional control valves and piston pumps and it was clear from the comments of visitors and the interest shown in these units, and those of the other British exhibitors, that British technology and workmanship is still ranked with the best in the world.

Another British firm, UCC International Ltd. of Thetford, had a wide-ranging display of the hydraulic equipment which it sells worldwide through an extensive network of distributors. It is worthy of note that executives of this company and also other British exhibitors had come directly to Cleveland from Japan where another trade show had been engaging their attention.

Fairey Hydraulics, in conjunction with its United States agent, concentrated on a display of filters which have wide-ranging applications for machinery using hydraulic power. Fairey sales manager Harold Rowlands, commenting on the wide interest shown in the products, indicated that all the filters on display had been sold off the stand and that he would be back next year. In fact, he had already doubled-up his space for the 1974 show.

With the constant search for means of increasing productivity and reliability, fluid power equipment has come into its own and therefore it was not surprising that two other companies had joined the British group.

Polypac Bal Ltd., a member of the Weir Group and a company which has specialised in the design and manufacture of high quality seals, took advantage of the show to display various types of sealing systems. Again, the interest shown in the quality products on the stand was extremely encouraging to managing director C. V. Hawke and his colleagues from the UK.

James Walker Ltd. enlisted the aid of its Illinois-based affiliate company to field the many inquiries being made at the stand regarding the wide range of packings, joints, seals and gaskets for hydraulic and pneumatic systems. This was yet another British company well satisfied with the results of showing at this first time exhibit.

Products from another British company, Hydrocuplin Ltd., were shown on the stand of Bennett Hydraulics Ltd. which acts as United States distributor for its flareless high-pressure fluid fittings.

Apart from the quite strong British group of manufacturers at the show, only one other exhibitor from overseas, a firm from Milan, took advantage of this very successful event. The organisers estimated when originally planning the conference and show that the affair would be counted as very successful if 3,000 people showed up during the three days. In the event, 2,500 attended on the first day and a total of 5,798 people came during the three days. The exhibit hall was hardly big enough to cater for this unexpected high density flow around the stands and, although 'cosy' and perhaps conducive to good fellowship, the organisers have decided to change things next year. They have doubled the area allocated for exhibits at the 1974 show, to be held in Philadelphia.

Running concurrently with the 1974 show at the same exhibition centre will be a further exhibit, the Power Transmission Design Show. Based on the British exhibitors' experience in Cleveland, this further added attraction for engineers and designers will almost certainly mean that next year's show will be a very worthwhile advertising and selling point for British-made equipment.

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, (right) inspects equipment on a British stand at the International Machine Tool Exhibition in Hanover last month.

Hanover: biggest British showing at any overseas machine tool exhibition

From Douglas Urquhart, Consul (Commercial) British Consulate-General, Hanover: The 91 British exhibitors, representing over 80 per cent of the production capacity of our machine tool industry, broke at least two records at the International Machine Tool Exhibition (IHA '73), held in Hanover, September 18-27. Not only was this the biggest British participation since this triennial event was instituted, it was the largest-ever at any machine tool exhibition outside the United Kingdom. To judge from the optimistic reports of the exhibitors it seems highly probable that a record amount of business will result.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Professor Merkle of Robert Bosch GmbH stressed the international character of the modern machine tool industry and the increasingly international attitudes of the large users, of which his own firm was an example.

Professor's Merkle's theme was certainly underlined by the international character of IHA '73. Although West Germany with 792 exhibitors took pride of place, as might be expected of the host country and the world's largest exporter of machine tools, there were 752 exhibitors from 27 foreign countries.

It is worth noting that, although the number of West-German exhibitors has not increased since IHA '70, foreign representation has increased by 215 (40 per cent). The United Kingdom took a very respectable fourth place among the foreign exhibitors, running, as in 1970, almost neck-and-neck with France (97 exhibitors). Italy (143) displaced Switzerland (123) from the latter's leading position in the league table, having almost doubled the number of her exhibitors since 1970. A notable newcomer to IHA was the Soviet Union with a modest participation of nine exhibitors.

In the precision tools sector, however, we improved our position, taking third place after Switzerland (26 exhibitors) and France (21). In terms of exhibition space we were, in fact, the leading foreign country in this sector.

The British contingent arrived at Hanover in the comforting knowledge that their industry was now emerging from one of the deepest cyclical dips it has experienced since the war and in the confident expectation that the considerable sums invested in R and D over the past few years, combined with the price advantage derived mainly, although not entirely, from the substantial devaluation of sterling, would give them an unrivalled opportunity to demonstrate that the not inconsiderable costs of appearing at this exhibition would be well worth while.

It is, I think, true to say that IHA is not only the best machine tool exhibition in the world to-day but the most expensive. Space rental at an average of around DM200 (about £33) a square metre is the first shock awaiting the potential exhibitor, alleviated, as far as the British joint venture was concerned, by the British Overseas Trade Board's financial contribution. Other costs are correspondingly high. In return for this outlay, however, exhibitors are provided with a superbly organised market place for their wares.

The Machine Tool Trades Association, as the sponsoring organisation for the British exhibitors, ran a well-staffed information stand which was kept busy channelling the many inquiries in the right directions. Tony Galliers-Pratt, MTTA president, spent a strenuous five days at the exhibition and, together with other senior members of the MTTA Council and Mr. Howard Barrett, the general manager, did much to cement the good relations already existing between MTTA and its sister organisations.

Among VIPs to visit the British joint venture were Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, who held an exceptionally well-attended press conference on the second day of the exhibition; Mr. Bob Fell, Secretary of Export Credits Guarantee Department in his capacity as a Member of the British Overseas Trade Board; Mr. Anthony Frodsham, President of the Machine Tools 'Little Neddy'; and Mr. Norman Statham, Minister (Economic) at the British Embassy in Bonn.

As always, it is extremely difficult to quantify results at an exhibition of this kind. By the last day nearly all the British exhibitors were highly satisfied. Many of them described it as 'our best trade fair ever'. The number and quality of inquiries received were exceptionally high and a surprisingly large amount of business was actually concluded on the stands. Several firms sold all the machines they had brought with them and others said that they could have done so had they been willing to let them go.

Canada still a major market for UK shoes

From C. N. Mann, British Government Office, Montreal: The Footwear International Exhibition, held in the Place Bonaventure Exhibition Hall, Montreal, September 23-25, attracted buyers from across Canada. This show, organised by a special committee of the Shoe Manufacturers Association of Canada, features a high quality of general display in an open show format.

After three years of high fashion news in footwear, a return to moderating styles of classic taste and proportions was perhaps to be expected. The platform soles of last year, although not completely displaced, were reduced to more functional proportions and seem assured of being in continuing demand for outdoor winter footwear, designed to combat snow and slush. Both men's and women's shoes were, however, for the most part truly traditional in design and British manufacturers who exhibited in the show gave evidence of having interpreted Canadian styling trends correctly.

Approximately 200 exhibitors took part in the exhibition which included handbag manufacturers and manufacturers of supplies for the footwear industry in addition to footwear manufacturers and importers. Direct participation by overseas companies was mainly by British and French firms in significant joint venture exhibits but there were modest exhibits for Columbia and India.

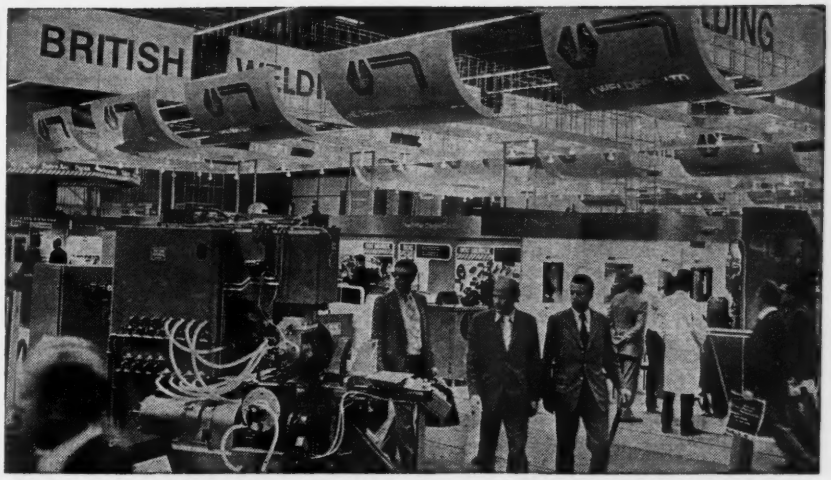
The main concentration of British firms was in the joint venture display sponsored by the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. The seven British companies in this grouping each had a self-contained stand and were backed up with a reception lounge manned by Mr. B. E. Wallis, MBE, overseas manager of BFMF.

The companies which participated in the joint venture were: B.S.C. Footwear Supplies Ltd., Northampton; Bozeat Boot Co. Ltd., Bozeat, Northants; K Shoes of England, Kendal; Sanders and Sanders Ltd., Rushden; Start-Rite Shoes Ltd., Norwich; Ward-White Footwear Overseas Ltd., Higham Ferrars, Northants; T. G. Wright (Kettering) Ltd., Kettering.

The main display of British footwear was in traditional and fashion men's shoes but, in addition, infant's and children's shoes, athletic footwear, safety boots and a limited range of women's footwear were exhibited in the joint venture. Most of the major shoe buyers in Canada called at the group exhibit and most of the exhibitors expressed satisfaction with either definite sales transactions or introductory discussions likely to lead to subsequent orders.

More booths appeared to be occupied by footwear importers than in previous years. In addition, some Canadian manufacturers displayed import ranges. Women's shoes were the most prominent import product with particular emphasis on popular priced lines from Western European and South American countries.

Exports of British footwear to Canada in 1972 totalled approximately 1.5 million pairs valued at approximately £3.2 million. The importance of the Canadian footwear market to the British industry is illustrated by the fact that the equivalent total of footwear exports to EEC countries in 1972 fell short of the shipments to Canada. Preliminary indications from Montreal's Footwear International Exhibition are that Canada will continue to rank amongst the most important overseas markets for British men's and children's shoes.



Visitors among British stands and machines at last month's International Welding and Cutting Exhibition in Essen.

Britain secures many firm orders at welding and cutting exhibition

From M. Crook, British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf: The British joint venture stand at the International Welding and Cutting Exhibition, Essen, September 19-27, housed the largest foreign contingent at the event. Twenty-eight British companies exhibited their products under the sponsorship of BEAMA with the support of the British Overseas Trade Board. Without exception all the British companies were very satisfied with the steady flow of inquiries from all parts of the world. Quite a number of British exhibitors took firm orders and others received serious inquiries for which they will require time to make quotations because of the technical nature of the products ordered.

Perhaps the most satisfied company was Wentgate Engineers Ltd. which received just over 300 visitors and recorded 173 firm inquiries. The value of the orders taken on the stand amounted to £750,000 sterling. In addition the company expected to receive four large orders immediately after the exhibition. This relatively young company formed some five years ago and appearing for the first time at this international event was overwhelmed at the interest shown in its electron-beam welding and cutting machines and in particular the micro-friction welding equipment. The products were developed with the assistance of the British Welding Institutes Research Department and the firm appeared to have no competition among the other exhibitors. A spokesman of the company said that it was already planning to enlarge production premises before coming to the Essen exhibition but now, as a result of the overwhelming demand for the equipment, it was having to re-plan the expansion and is of the opinion that the original estimates will have to be trebled and further staff taken on to cope with the demand.

British Oxygen took firm orders for five Falcon co-ordinated drive gas cutting machines and four Kestrel profiling machines worth about £30,000 for Scandinavian countries. The total value of firm orders booked by the end of the fair by BOC was £41,000. In addition, however, BOC products were also displayed on its German agent's stand and orders taken by the agent are not included in the quoted figure. Portable Welders, specialist manufacturer of portable spotwelding guns, sold automatic and semi-automatic portable guns to customers in Holland.

Natco Welding Equipment Ltd., producing nozzles and tips for gas cutting and welding process, booked orders from Europe, Asia and the Far East. Electrothermal Engineering Ltd. secured an interesting sample order for armoured heaters for pre-heating and stress-relieving pipes which is expected to bring in business. Unibraze (UK) Ltd., manufacturer of welding, brazing and soldering alloys took firm orders to the value of £15,000 in the first four days of the exhibition and report orders and inquiries for low temperature welding rods and wire which should total £10,000. Pollock & Peel, manufacturer of nozzles reported that business was so brisk that customers were offering to buy the equipment straight from the stand. F. Bode & Son Ltd., traditional exhibitors at the Essen event, reported that inquiries received will amount to about £23,000 but many serious inquiries which have been noted will take some two years before they will materialise in firm orders. Greengrove Welding Wire Ltd. reported that inquiries received were far beyond expectation and the value of orders taken is approximately £60,000.

Bisbell Magnetic Products Ltd., manufacturer of the new range of self-attaching earth clamps and magnetic positioners, also appearing for the first time at this exhibition, took one good order and will soon be following up the other serious inquiries received. A further newcomer to this exhibition is the firm Norman Butter & Co. Ltd., which booked approximately 250 firm inquiries and introduced for the first time a fully automatic coil tie welder which was received with great enthusiasm and booked orders for four NCB 400 MIG Welders valued at £4,000.

Such success stories, however, represent only a fraction of the total orders taken by British firms.

British exhibitors were visited on the second day of the exhibition by Mr. Robert Fell, CB, CBE, Secretary of the Exports Credit Guarantee Department and a member of the British Overseas Trade Board. Mr. Fell was introduced to all the British exhibitors on the joint venture stand by the exhibitors' sub-committee chairman, Mr. R. Humphrey Boughton. He also visited British companies exhibiting independently of the joint venture.

The British exhibitors worked very hard during the strenuous 10 days but felt that they had been rewarded with the results. Of the total number of visitors to the fair, which amounted to 108,000, the British companies thought they had received their fair share of inquiries and are now looking optimistically to following up the contacts made and making inroads to the world wide market.

EXPORT BUSINESS

British Oxygen wins £1.5m orders for Korean shipyard equipment

ORDERS totalling £1.5 million have been placed with The British Oxygen Co. Ltd. by the Korean shipbuilding firm, Hyundai Construction Co. Ltd. Spread between three major BOC trading divisions, the orders are for a new shipyard at Mipo Bay in South Korea.

The first order, for £500,000, came to Cryoplants Ltd. earlier this year and is for the design and manufacture of an air separation plant. Oxygen will be piped from the plant, throughout the shipyard to supply welding and cutting equipment.

Gas and electric arc equipment, worth more than £750,000 is being supplied by BOC's Welding Products Division.

Hyundai has also placed an order worth more than £200,000 with BOC's Plant Engineering Services. The contract is to supply and commission an acetylene generating plant, distribution network for both oxygen and acetylene and a fire hydrant system.

The acetylene plant is capable of producing 300 cubic metres/hour of acetylene for shipyard use, including a facility for compressing 50 cubic metres/hour into cylinders. The gas distribution systems will pipe the oxygen and acetylene to take-off points throughout the building dock, the dry dock and fabrication shops covering an area of several square miles.

Buoys to Brazil

SINCE the introduction of its 2.3 m fibreglass buoy 18 months ago, AGA Navigation Aids Ltd. of Brentford has supplied 200 of them for inshore navigation throughout the world. The two latest orders, it is reported, were received from Brazil where, together with other AGA navigation aid equipment, contracts valued at £100,000 have been signed.

The first of these orders is for 18 buoys and moorings to mark the newly-dredged channel to the Sepetiba Ore Terminal recently built at Guaiba Island near Rio de Janeiro. Three towers erected in 18 m of water support AGA electric lead lights which allow safe navigation at six miles into the new channel. Moorings and battery supply equipment are also included in this contract.

The second order is for a further ore terminal at Tubarao in Brazil. Eight 2.3 m plastic buoys and AGA leading lights, sited on fibreglass towers, will guide bulk ore carriers into the new port built for Cia Vale de Rio Doce.

Japanese sign contract for lubricated bearings

JAPAN, a country well equipped with engineering expertise, has come to Britain with an order for 650 precision-made Silverline cutless bearings for marine applications. The company chosen to supply the bearings is the Engineering Products Division of BTR Silvertown Ltd., Burton-upon-Trent.

BTR Silvertown Ltd. is a manufacturer and exporter of rubber water-lubricated bearings for marine and pump applications, providing industry with bearings for shaft sizes from ¾ in. to 33 in. and for vessels ranging from small powered boats to the world's largest icebreakers.

Bearings are lined with a specially compounded rubber, resistant to abrasion, oils, greases, detergents and most dilute chemicals, states BTR: they operate at lowest cost, require minimum maintenance, give trouble-free service and do not pollute the medium in which they operate.

Pleased to be foiled again!

Export order for 10 precision slitting and roll-winding machines for the production of aluminium foil laminates and plain aluminium foil has been placed with C. A. Harnden Ltd. of Hyde, Cheshire.

Worth over £150,000, it is a repeat order from Polipel Embalagens of Brazil which first installed Harnden machines in its São Paulo factory in 1971. The Brazilian company now plans increased output and is re-equipping with the latest type of machines capable of converting reels of up to 40 in. working width at a speed of 600 ft. a minute.

Bert Anderson, export sales engineer responsible for the order, said 'Polipel have been so pleased with the original machine which they bought off our stand at the British Industrial Fair in São Paulo that they have decided to up-date with the new models. We are extremely pleased with the way our business in South America has developed in the last two years as we always face strong American competition. This is the fourth major order we have won in Brazil this year.'

Production of the Polipel machines will be based on Harnden's works at Hyde and deliveries will be phased from March to June 1974.

Collapsible containers for Moroccan oranges

THE North Western Trailer Company Ltd. of St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire, has won a £350,000 contract for collapsible containers from the state shipping line of Morocco, Compagnie de Navigation Marocaine.

It is North Western's biggest-ever export order and is the result of a year's negotiations by a sales team headed by managing director Theodore Howe.

The patended STAKMASTA units will be used by the Casablanca-based shipping line to carry a large part of Morocco's orange crop to Le Havre and other European ports. Each one can carry 18 tons of oranges.

Work has already started on their manufacture and completion is due in February next year. The containers have ISO bases and five of them in collapsed form make up an 8 ft. module. This is a feature which gives considerable savings both in storage and their empty return by ship.

Radio for Australian navy

PLESSEY Radio has been awarded a £428,000 contract by the Commonwealth of Australia for the supply and installation of an HF communications system.

The equipment is for use at a Royal Australian Navy shore station.

Marconi phones for Venezuelan communications

SECOND order for Marconi Pulse Code Modulation equipment has been awarded to Marconi Communication Systems Ltd., a GEC-Marconi Electronics company, by the National Telephone Co. of Venezuela. The first Marconi PCM equipment to be used in South America was installed recently in the Caracas area.

The current order is for a further 12 systems to relieve junction circuits on routes outside Caracas from Ocumare del Tuy to Charallave and Cua and to Santa Teresa and Santa Lucia. Like the first order, it is part of the Venezuelan Government's plan to extend and expand the country's communications system.

The value of pulse code modulation systems in helping to relieve congested telephone circuits is reflected in the growing demand for this equipment all over the world. Marconi, as well as selling to the British Post Office, has exported the system in a number of overseas orders. Marconi PCM is currently in use in Ireland, Malta, Finland and Australia. Marconi PCM provides 24 speech channels over normal junction cable pairs, using time division multiplex: it provides increased capacity for junction circuits and improves quality at the same time.

Japan jets take Redifon system

IN the face of intense international competition, Redifon Flight Simulation Ltd. has won a £1.6 million order from Japan Air Lines. This new contract for a Boeing 747 jumbo jet flight simulator incorporates the Redifon Duoview visual system.

Redifon, a member of the Rediffusion Organisation, states that it has won three out of the four contracts placed world-wide this year for wide-bodied jet simulators.

Japan Air Lines will use the new Redifon flight simulator to train the pilots and flight engineers who operate one of the world's largest fleets of Boeing 747 jumbo jets.

W. N. Staynes, who managed the negotiations with Japan Air Lines, says 'Our success in Japan is particularly gratifying as the Japanese demands in aviation are most stringent and their own industry in this field is highly sophisticated.' Redifon states that it is the only manufacturer in the world to have built simulators for the complete range of Boeing civil aircraft.

Crompton Parkinson sells mains cable to Malaya

ORDER worth £170,000 for mains cable manufactured by Crompton Parkinson Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley Electric company, has been placed by the Electricity Board of the States of Malaya with Hawker Siddeley Electric Export Ltd.

The order is for a total of 150,000 m of paper-insulated, lead-alloy sheathed, double steel-tape armoured and served three-core mains cable. The cable has stranded, 25 mm² copper conductors and is rated for operation at 6,350/11,000 volts.

The entire consignment, comprising 300 drums, is being loaded into a total of 50 standard containers at Crompton Parkinson's Derby works for shipment direct to Kuala Lumpur and is said to be part of the first container shipment ever made to Malaya from the UK. The use of containers reduces the amount of handling and consequent risk of damage to the cable in transit.

Television sets to Baghdad in kit form

CONTRACT worth more than £400,000 for the supply of 24 in. monochrome television sets to Iraq has been signed by Pye Ltd. Pye states that it won the order against competition from 20 European and Japanese manufacturers.

The sets will be sent to Iraq as kits of parts, in 'knocked down' form, and will be assembled by Light Industry Co. SA, Baghdad—the first overseas company to buy and assemble Pye television sets from kits 10 years ago.

C. S. Stewart, manager of the Pye overseas assembly division at Cambridge, said that negotiations for the order had been going on for two years. The Baghdad firm will be sending engineers to Britain to study the new production techniques needed in assembly of the sets.

Surplus gas-making plants to be exported

CONTRACT worth £400,000 to supply four gas-making plants, with a total daily output of about 24 million cu. ft. of gas, has been awarded to West's (Manchester) Ltd., a WGI company, by the Daniel International Corporation, South Carolina, main contractors for a project being undertaken in São Paulo, Brazil, by Companhia Municipal de Gas.

The four gas plants, each with an output of approximately 6 million cu. ft. per day, are of the low-pressure HTR cyclic gas reforming type and are currently installed at gas works operated by the North West Region of the British Gas Corporation: two at Garston, near Liverpool, and one each at St. Helens and at Partington, near Manchester.

They were designed by the former North Western Gas Board and installed to cater for peak load conditions by the production of town gas from naphtha but are now surplus to requirements because of the more general availability of natural gas.

The contract gained by West's involves dismantling, cleaning and overhauling the equipment and delivering it to Liverpool at year end for shipment to Brazil. Engineers from West's will supervise the re-erection of the plant in São Paulo and the commissioning by mid-1974.

Two further export orders, totalling more than £220,000, have been won by West's for the supply of oil-fired lime kilns to Cyprus and Malaysia.

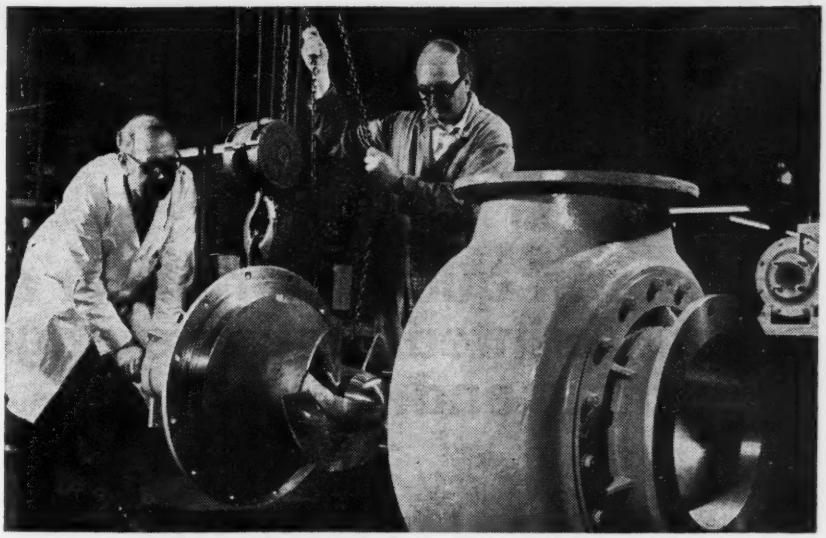
The kiln for Cyprus, ordered by Leonidas Kyriakides, will have a daily capacity of about 115 tons and is required to meet the rising demand from the local building industry. The second order, placed by Lime & Lime Products Sdn. Bhd. of Penang, is for a plant with a daily output of approximately 50 tons which will be used largely as an intermediary for the production of calcium carbide and also partly for agricultural purposes.

Building a dairy in Iraq

APV INTERNATIONAL Ltd. has acquired a £650,000 contract to supply, erect and commission a new dairy in Iraq: it is to be at Mosul, in the north of the country, and known in biblical times as Nineveh.

Designed to receive 30 tons of milk during an eight-hour day, the plant will produce homogenised sterilised milk, yogurt, cheese of the Edam type, cream and ice cream.

APV is supplying all process and ancillary plant, including air conditioning, refrigeration and other services, except for some items of cheese plant being supplied from existing stock.



One of two 16in. stainless steel axial flow circulating pumps being assembled at the Greenhithe works of APV-Kestner Ltd. The pumps are for service on a forced circulation evaporator in South Africa where they will each deliver 4,500 gpm of a sodium sulphate crystal slurry.

Pool installations for an Indonesian fantasy garden

WATER treatment plant for a seaquarium and a seven-pool swimming complex, including a wave-making machine and a 100 ft. long slide, has been ordered from Biwater Treatment Co. Ltd., Dorking, Surrey. Valued at nearly £750,000 the contract was awarded by PT Pembangunan Jaya, the developers and contractors for the massive Jaya Ancol recreation project—the Garden of Fantasies—currently under construction in Djakarta.

To keep within the terms of the contract, supply, installation and commissioning must be complete within five months, that is by March 1974. Binnie & Partners of Hong Kong are the consulting engineers for the contract.

The Garden of Fantasies currently being built at Djakarta, includes a seaquarium for dolphins, dugongs, sea lions, penguins and sharks, as well as the bathing complex of seven pools. Water treatment plant for both installations, plus wave making machine and contoured slide, will be provided by Biwater. Of the seven pools that comprise the bathing complex, one will have the wave-making machine so that swimmers may encounter conditions such as those at sea, while another is surmounted by the giant slide.

Only five months are available for completion of the entire contract, to coincide with the Indonesian National Celebrations to be held in March 1974.

Control instrumentation goes to Durban and Basle

KENT Instruments Ltd. of Luton, a member of the George Kent Group, has been awarded a contract approaching £200,000 to supply all process control instrumentation for extension of Mobil's refinery in Durban, South Africa.

The contract was awarded by Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd., Japan, the refinery's main contractor, and will be engineered at Luton.

This order for a Japanese contractor working for a multi-national American company in South Africa is typical of the growing number of contracts undertaken by the George Kent Group involving several organisations in different parts of the world.

A specially-designed K70 computer-based control system valued at £30,000 has been supplied to the Technikum Beider Basel, an engineering college in Switzerland, by Kent Automation Systems Ltd. The K70 equipment has been designed to assist students in mastering the latest advances in process control. This is the first time that the company has supplied one of its K70 systems for teaching purposes and it is felt that this could represent an important new market for this equipment which hitherto has been exclusively sold for industrial applications.

Visits to USSR lead to forklift truck sales

FOLLOWING visits made recently to Russia by sales executives of Henley Forklift Co. Ltd., Blackwood, Mon., it has been awarded a contract valued at £277,000 for the supply of forklift trucks. The contract covers the supply of 10 Heron 15-ton capacity machine, two Hermes 25-ton capacity machines and two Midas 25-ton capacity sideloaders, all at 48 in. load centres, and will be used in the Soviet automotive industry, with deliveries commencing in early 1974.

This is the company's second major success in the Soviet Union during the past two years: only 18 months ago it was awarded a contract valued at £600,000 for the supply of container handling equipment to various ports in Russia.

Advanced test equipment to São Paulo University

FOLLOWING the successful conclusion of negotiations with the Brazilian educational authorities, Redman Heenan Froude, the Worcester-based member of the Redman Heenan International group of companies, will be supplying advanced test equipment worth some £168,000 to the University of São Paulo.

As a result, Brazilian educational institutions and industry will soon have at their disposal one of the most advanced and best-equipped hydraulics laboratories in the Southern hemisphere where research and development tests on pumps and turbines can be carried out using the latest design of Heenan DC electric dynamometers.

1974 tariff quotas for paper and board and certain printed products originating in EFTA countries (and Finland)

UNDER the Agreements between the European Economic Community and the countries concerned, the United Kingdom is entitled to open for each year from 1974 to 1983 (inclusive) zero-duty tariff quotas for imports of certain paper and paper products that fall within Chapters 48 and 49 of the Common Customs Tariff, and originate in Sweden, Finland, Norway, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal and Iceland. This notice sets out the Department of Trade and Industry's proposals in the light of discussions with those concerned about the size of these tariff quotas for 1974, and the method of their administration. To give effect to these proposals it will be necessary to make and lay before Parliament an Order providing for the quotas and their administration. An announcement will be made when this has been done.

1974 Quota Levels (£ Sterling)

Sweden	**£674,473**
Finland	**£192,477**
Norway	**£45,396**
Austria	**£178,249**
Switzerland	**£756,918**
Portugal	**£10,713**
Iceland	**£1,804**

The tariff headings of the quotas, their description and the amounts for 1974 are set out in the schedules below.

Goods eligible for the tariff quotas will under the Agreement be confined to those of the kind that qualify for ex-EFTA treatment (for details see Customs Notice 810 of March 1973 on 'Free Trade Agreements between the EEC and EFTA countries').

Following consultation with importers, producers and consumers, it is expected that qualifying goods will be set against the quotas in the order that they are entered with Customs for home use (the 'greyhound system'). (Advice on administration of quotas and how to claim such tariff quota relief is given in Customs Notice 771 of March 1973 entitled 'Imported Goods: Tariff Quotas'. Inquiries should be directed to any office of HM Customs and Excise).

Inquiries about what the normal rate of duty will be for imports outside the quotas should be addressed in writing to Tariff Division, Branch 2, Room 310, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

General inquiries about how the quotas may be administered should be addressed in writing to Tariff Division, Branch 1, Room 336, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

General inquiries about the scope and levels of individual quotas should be addressed in writing to PSD Division, Branch 3, Room 1918, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU.

Chapter 49 Duty Free Quota
Sweden, Finland, Norway, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal and Iceland

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
ex Chapter 49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts typescripts and plans—subject to customs duties in the Common Customs Tariff (Headings Nos. 49.03, 49.05A, 49.07A, 49.07CII, 49.08, 49.09, 49.10, 49.11B)	4903-0006
		4905-0005
		4907-0004
		4907-0068
		4907-0997
		4908-0009
		4909-0003
		4909-0149
		4909-0252
		4910-0006
		4910-0166
		4910-0294
		4911-0018
		4911-0064
		4911-0185
		4911-0324
		4911-0445
		4911-0580
		4911-0712
		4911-0840
		4911-0986
		4911-1127
		4911-1248
		4911-1383

* This is intended to give interested parties an indication of the categories of paper covered in the various quotas. These code numbers will not apply in most cases in 1974, but the relevant tariff sub-headings and code numbers for 1974 will be published later this year.

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SWEDEN

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.		
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine made, in rolls or sheets:		
	C. Kraft paper and kraft board:		
	II Other:		
	Kraft liner	111,800 tonnes	
		(of which not more than 95,800 tonnes weighing less than 220 g/m²)	4801-1501 4801-1540
		(of which not more than 16,000 tonnes weighing more than 220 g/m²)	4801-0004
	Sack Kraft	115,700 tonnes	4801-1597 4801-1729
	Other	66,500 tonnes	
		(of which not more than 11,500 tonnes bleached and semi-bleached)	4801-1864 4801-2119
		(of which not more than 55,000 tonnes unbleached)	4801-1985 4801-2254
	ex E other		
	Bible paper (India paper), copying tissue, other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5%	12,000 tonnes	4801-3694 4801-3826 4801-4091 4801-4764
	Printing paper and writing paper, containing mechanical wood pulp, excluding copying tissue	55,000 tonnes	4801-3623 4801-3961 4801-4629
	Fluting paper for corrugated paperboard	39,000 tonnes	4801-4497
	Sulphite paper for wrapping purposes	17,800 tonnes	4801-2418 4801-2464
	Other, excluding cellulose wadding and tissues		
	Other paper	25,000 tonnes	
		(of which not more than 8,000 tonnes test liner [including jute liner])	4801-2375 4801-4885
		(of which not more than 3,000 tonnes tissue paper [hard])	4801-2514 4801-3299
		(of which not more than 1,000 tonnes base paper for sensitising with solutions other than silver salts)	4801-5414
		(of which not more than 5,000 tonnes wallpaper base)	4801-5802
		(of which not more than 8,000 tonnes other papers)	4801-2770 4801-2902 4801-3032 4801-4223 4801-5154 4801-5275 4801-5670 4801-5930 4801-6060 4801-6320
	Other paperboard	30,750 tonnes	
		(of which not more than 7,500 tonnes test linerboard [including jute linerboard])	4801-0926
		(of which not more than 16,000 tonnes folding box board)	4801-0417 4801-0463 4801-0520 4801-0666
		(of which not more than 250 tonnes electrical insulating pressboard)	4801-0260
		(of which not more than 7,000 tonnes other paperboard)	4801-0132 4801-0794 4801-1063 4801-1191
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets	8,500 tonnes	4803-0003 4803-0067 4803-0195 4803-0334 4803-0455
48.04	Composite paper or paperboard (made by sticking flat layers together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets	530 tonnes	4804-0008 4804-0093 4804-0225
48.05	Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets:		
	B. Other:	9,000 tonnes	4805-0269 4805-0397 4805-0529 4805-0664
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:		
	B. Other:		
	Coated printing or writing paper	6,750 tonnes	
		(of which not more than 3,500 tonnes mechanical	4807-0581 4807-0670 4807-0752
		(of which not more than 3,250 tonnes other than mechanical)	4807-0859 4807-0987
	Other	30,000 tonnes	
		(of which not more than 6,000 tonnes folding box board)	4807-2575 4807-2632 4807-2707
		(of which not more than 24,000 tonnes other than folding box board)	4807-0001 4807-0058 4907-0193 4807-0325 4807-0453 4807-1110 4087-1377 4807-1509 4807-1644 4807-1765 4807-1904 4807-2041 4807-2162 4807-2301 4807-2447 4807-2828
48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape:		
	B. Other:	2,250 tonnes	4815-0006 4815-0209 4815-0255 4815-0337 4815-0458 4815-0604 4815-0650 4815-0725 4815-0853 4815-0981 4815-1250 4815-1318 4815-1389
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard:	425 tonnes	4816-0018 4816-0107 4816-0210 4816-0356

(continued on next page)

TARIFF QUOTAS FOR PAPER AND BOARD—SWEDEN
continued

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
48.21	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding:		
	B. Other:	850 tonnes (of which not more than 525 tonnes sanitary products)	4821-0122 4821-0250 4821-0396 4821-0663 4821-0784
		(of which not more than 325 tonnes other than sanitary products)	4821-0001 4821-0510 4821-0916 4821-1046
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48, excluding products of subheading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09	4,600 tonnes (of which not more than 2,100 tonnes paper manufactured wholly of bleached or unbleached sulphate cellulose fibre)	4805-0002
		(of which not more than 2,500 tonnes other than paper manufactured wholly of bleached or unbleached sulphate cellulose fibre)	4801-1323 4801-3160 4801-3420 4801-5535 4802-0009 4802-0176 4802-0308 4805-0123 4805-0785 4805-0924 4805-1054 4805-1175 4805-1314 4806-0007 4806-0142 4806-0288 4808-0006 4810-0003 4811-0008 4812-0002 4812-0098 4813-0007 4813-0110 4813-0256 4814-0001 4814-0161 4814-0282 4815-0052 4815-1115 4817-0005 4818-0017 4818-0152 4818-0298 4818-0437 4818-0704 4819 0004 4820-0002

FINLAND

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper, of paper or of paperboard		
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine made, in rolls or sheets:		
	C. Kraft paper and kraft board:		
	II Other:		
	Kraft liner	51,100 tonnes (of which not more than 44,000 tonnes weighing less than 220 g/m²)	4801-1501 4801-1540
		(of which not more than 7,100 tonnes weighing more than 220 g/m²)	4801-0004
	Sack kraft	25,100 tonnes	4801-1597 4801-1729
	Other	26,000 tonnes (of which not more than 1,000 tonnes bleached and semi-bleached	4801-1864 4801-2119
		(of which not more than 25,000 tonnes unbleached)	4801-1985 4801-2254
	ex E other: Bible paper (India paper), copying tissue; other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5%	14,500 tonnes	4801-3694 4801-3826 4801-4091 4801-4764
	Printing paper and writing paper, containing mechanical wood pulp, excluding copying tissue	103,000 tonnes	4801-3623 4801-3961 4801-4629
	Fluting paper for corrugated paperboard	42,000 tonnes	4801-4497
	Sulphite paper for wrapping purposes	5,400 tonnes	4801-2418 4801-2464
	Other, excluding cellulose wadding and tissues:		
	Other paper	28,000 tonnes (of which not more than 22,500 tonnes wallpaper base)	4801-5802
		(of which not more than 5,500 tonnes other than wallpaper base)	4801-2375 4801-2514 4801-2770 4801-2902 4801-3032 4801-3299 4801-4223 4801-4885 4801-5154 4801-5275 4801-5414 4801-5670 4801-5930 4801-6060 4801-6320
	Other paperboard	36,700 tonnes (of which not more than 20,000 tonnes folding box board made from 100% woodpulp)	4801-0417 4801-0463
		(of which not more than 3,700 tonnes folding box board made from furnishes including waste paper)	4801-0520 4801-0666
		(of which not more than 13,000 tonnes other paperboard)	4801-0132 4801-0260 4801-0794 4801-0926 4801-1063 4801-1191
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets:	4,500 tonnes	8403-0003 4803-0067 4803-0195 4803-0334 4803-0455
48.05	Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets:		
	B. Other:	21,000 tonnes	4805-0269

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
			4805-0397 4805-0529 4805-0664
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets: B. Other: Coated printing or writing paper	13,150 tonnes (of which not more than 11,000 tonnes mechanical)	4807-0581 4807-0670 4807-0752
		(of which not more than 2,150 tonnes other than mechanical)	4807-0859 4807-0987
	Other	39,100 tonnes (of which not more than 19,500 tonnes folding box board made from 100% woodpulp)	4807-2575 4807-2632
		(of which not more than 1,600 tonnes folding box board made from furnishes including waste paper)	4807-2707
		(of which not more than 18,000 tonnes other paper and paperboard)	4807-0001 4807-0058 4807-0193 4807-0325 4807-0453 4807-1110 4807-1377 4807-1509 4807-1644 4807-1765 4807-1904 4807-2041 4807-2162 4807-2301 4807-2447 4807-2828
48.15	Other paper and paper board, cut to size or shape: B. Other:	5,000 tonnes (of which not more than 4,000 tonnes toilet paper	4815-0006
		(of which not more than 1,000 tonnes other than toilet paper)	4815-0209 4815-0255 4815-0337 4815-0458 4815-0604 4815-0650 4815-0725 4815-0853 4815-0981 4815-1250 4815-1318 4815-1389
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48, excluding products of subheading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09	4,000 tonnes	4801-1323 4801-3160 4801-3420 4801-5535 4802-0009 4802-0176 4802-0308 4804-0008 4804-0093 4804-0225 4805-0002 4805-0123 4805-0785 4805-0924 4805-1054 4805-1175 4805-1314 4806-0007 4806-0142 4806-0288 4808-0006

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff Trade Code Number*
			4810-0003 4811-0008 4812-0002 4812-0098 4813-0007 4813-0110 4813-0256 4814-0001 4814-0161 4814-0282 4815-0052 4815-1115 4816-0018 4816-0107 4816-0210 4816-0356 4817-0005 4818-0017 4818-0152 4818-0298 4818-0437 4818-0704 4819-0004 4820-0007 4821-0001 4821-0122 4821-0250 4821-0396 4821-0510 4821-0663 4821-0784 4821-0916 4821-1046

NORWAY

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
Chapter 48	Paper and Paper board; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard		
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine made, in rolls or sheets: C. Kraft paper and kraft board: II Other: Kraft liner	7,650 tonnes	4801-0004 4801-1501 4801-1540
	Sack kraft	15,400 tonnes	4801-1597 4801-1729
	Other	11,500 tonnes (of which not more than 3,000 tonnes bleached and semi-bleached)	4801-1864 4801-2119
		(of which not more than 8,500 tonnes unbleached)	4801-1985 4801-2254
	ex E other Bible paper (India paper), copying tissue; other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5%	12,000 tonnes	4801-3694 4801-3826 4801-4091 4801-4764
	Printing paper and writing paper, containing machanical woodpulp, excluding copying tissue	27,000 tonnes	4801-3623 4801-3961 4801-4629
	Fluting paper for corrugated paperboard	16,000 tonnes	4801-4497
	Sulphite paper for wrapping purposes	10,350 tonnes	4801-2418 4801-2464
	Other, excluding cellulose wadding and tissues: Other paper	9,500 tonnes (of which not more than	

(continued on next page)

TARIFF QUOTAS FOR PAPER AND BOARD—NORWAY
continued

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
		4,000 tonnes tissue paper [hard])	4801-2514 4801-3299
		(of which not more than 5,500 tonnes other papers)	4801-2375 4801-2770 4801-2902 4801-3032 4801-4223 4801-4885 4801-5154 4801-5275 4801-5414 4801-5670 4801-5802 4801-5930 4801-6060 4801-6320
	Other paperboard	8,950 tonnes (of which not more than 5,000 tonnes folding box board made from 100% woodpulp)	4801-0417 4801-0463
		(of which not more than 2,250 tonnes folding box board made from furnishes including waste paper)	4801-0520 4801-0666
		(of which not more than 1,700 tonnes other paperboard)	4801-0132 4801-0260 4801-0794 4801-0926 4801-1063 4801-1191
48.03	Parchment or grease-proof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets:	16,000 tonnes	4803-0003 4803-0067 4803-0195 4803-0334 4803-0455
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:		
	B. Other:	5,400 tonnes (of which not more than 3,000 tonnes folding box board made from 100% woodpulp)	4807-2575 4807-2632
		(of which not more than 700 tonnes folding box board made from other body furnishes)	4807-2707
		(of which not more than 1,700 tonnes other paper and paperboard)	4807-0001 4807-0058 4807-0193 4807-0325 4807-0453 4807-0581 4807-0670 4807-0752 4807-0859 4807-0987 4807-1110 4807-1377 4807-1509 4807-1644 4807-1765 4807-1904 4807-2041 4807-2162 4807-2301 4807-2447 4807-2828
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48, excluding products of subheading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09	5,600 tonnes	
		(of which not more than 2,000 tonnes creped tissue paper)	4805-0269
		(of which not more than 3,600 tonnes other than creped tissue paper)	4801-1323 4801-3160 4801-3420 4801-5535 4802-0009 4802-0176 4802-0308 4804-0008 4804-0093 4804-0225 4805-0002 4805-0123 4805-0397 4805-0529 4805-0664 4805-0785 4805-0924 4805-1054 4805-1175 4805-1314 4806-0007 4806-0142 4806-0288 4808-0006 4810-0003 4811-0008 4812-0002 4812-0098 4813-0007 4813-0110 4813-0256 4814-0001 4814-0161 4814-0282 4815-0006 4815-0052 4815-0209 4815-0255 4815-0337 4815-0458 4815-0604 4815-0650 4815-0725 4815-0853 4815-0981 4815-1115 4815-1250 4815-1318 4815-1389 4816-0018 4816-0107 4816-0210 4816-0356 4817-0005 4818-0017 4818-0152 4818-0298 4818-0437 4818-0704 4819-0004 4820-0007 4821-0001 4821-0122 4821-0250 4821-0396 4821-0510 4821-0663 4821-0784 4821-0916 4821-1046

AUSTRIA

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard		
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets:		
	C. Kraft paper and kraft board:		
	ex II. Other, excluding kraft liner and sack kraft	3,300 tonnes	4801-1864

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
			4801-1985
			4801-2119
			4801-2254
	ex E. Other:		
	Bible paper (India paper), copying tissue; other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5%	2,200 tonnes	4801-3694
			4801-3826
			4801-4091
			4801-4764
	Printing paper and writing paper, containing mechanical woodpulp, excluding copying tissue	750 tonnes	4801-3623
			4801-3961
			4801-4629
	other, excluding cellulose wadding, tissues, fluting paper for corrugated paperboard and sulphite paper for wrapping purposes		
	other paperboard	750 tonnes	4801-0132
			4801-0260
			4801-0417
			4801-0463
			4801-0520
			4801-0666
			4801-0794
			4801-0926
			4801-1063
			4801-1191
	other paper	560 tonnes	4801-2375
			4801-2514
			4801-2770
			4801-2902
			4801-3032
			4801-3299
			4801-4223
			4801-4885
			4801-5154
			4801-5275
			4801-5414
			4801-5670
			4801-5802
			4801-5930
			4801-6060
			4801-6320
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:		
	B. other		
	Coated printing or writing paper	15,000 tonnes	4807-0581
			4807-0670
			4807-0752
			4807-0859
			4807-0987
	other	2,700 tonnes	4807-0001
			4807-0058
			4807-0193
			4807-0325
			4807-0453
			4807-1110
			4807-1377
			4807-1509
			4807-1644
			4807-1765
			4807-1904
			4807-2041
			4807-2162
			4807-2301
			4807-2447
			4807-2575
			4870-2632
			4807-2707
			4807-2828
48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape:		
	B. other	3,000 tonnes	4815-0006
			4815-0209
			4815-0255
			4815-0337
			4815-0458
			4815-0604
			4815-0650
			4815-0725
			4815-0853
			4815-0981
			4815-1250
			4815-1318
			4815-1389
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48, excluding products of subheading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09	3,000 tonnes	4801-0004
			4801-1323
			4801-1501
			4801-1540
			4801-1597
			4801-1729
			4801-2418
			4801-2464
			4801-3160
			4801-3420
			4801-4497
			4801-5535
			4802-0009
			4802-0176
			4802-0308
			4803-0003
			4803-0067
			4803-0195
			4803-0334
			4803-0455
			4804-0008
			4804-0093
			4804-0225
			4805-0002
			4805-0123
			4805-0269
			4805-0397
			4805-0529
			4805-0664
			4805-0785
			4805-0924
			4805-1054
			4805-1175
			4805-1314
			4806-0007
			4806-0142
			4806-0288
			4808-0006
			4810-0003
			4811-0008
			4812-0002
			4812-0098
			4813-0007
			4813-0110
			4813-0256
			4814-0001
			4814-0161
			4814-0282
			4815-0052
			4815-1115
			4816-0018
			4816-0107
			4816-0210
			4816-0356
			4817-0005
			4818-0017
			4818-0152
			4818-0298
			4818-0437
			4818-0704
			4819-0004
			4820-0007
			4821-0001
			4821-0122
			4821-0250
			4821-0396
			4821-0510
			4821-0663
			4821-0784
			4821-0916
			4821-1046

SWITZERLAND

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles or paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard		
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets:		
	C. Kraft paper and kraft board:		

(continued on next page)

TARIFF QUOTAS FOR PAPER AND BOARD—SWITZERLAND
continued

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff Trade Code Number*
	ex II. Other, excluding kraft liner and sack kraft	145 tonnes	4801-1864 4801-1985 4801-2119 4801-2254
	ex E other: Bible paper (India paper), copying tissue; other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical wood pulp, or in which mechanical wood pulp does not represent more than 5%	202 tonnes	4801-3694 4801-3826 4801-4091 4801-4764
	wallpaper base	244 tonnes	4801-5802
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paper-board, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets	126 tonnes	4803-0003 4803-0067 4803-0195 4803-0334 4803-0455
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets: B. Other:		
	coated printing or writing paper	152 tonnes	4807-0581 4807-0670 4807-0752 4807-0859 4807-0987
	other	586 tonnes	4807-0001 4807-0058 4807-0193 4807-0325 4807-0453 4807-1110 4807-1377 4807-1509 4807-1644 4807-1765 4807-1904 4807-2041 4807-2162 4807-2301 4807-2447 4807-2575 4807-2632 4807-2707 4807-2828
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers, of paper or paperboard	207 tonnes	4816-0018 4816-0107 4816-0210 4816-0356
48.21	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding: B. Other	147 tonnes	4821-0001 4821-0122 4821-0250 4821-0396 4821-0510 4821-0663 4821-0784 4821-0916 4821-1046
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48, excluding products of subheading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09	522 tonnes	4801-0004 4801-0132 4801-0260 4801-0417 4801-0463 4801-0520 4801-0666 4801-0794 4801-0926 4801-1063 4801-1191 4801-1323 4801-1501 4801-1540 4801-1597 4801-1729 4801-2375 4801-2418 4801-2464 4801-2514 4801-2770 4801-2902 4801-3032 4801-3160 4801-3299 4801-3420 4801-3623 4801-3961 4801-4223 4801-4497 4801-4629 4801-4885 4801-5154 4801-5275 4801-5414 4801-5535 4801-5670 4801-5930 4801-6060 4801-6320 4802-0009 4802-0176 4802-0308 4804-0008 4804-0093 4804-0225 4805-0002 4805-0123 4805-0269 4805-0397 4805-0529 4805-0664 4805-0785 4805-0924 4805-1054 4805-1175 4805-1314 4806-0007 4806-0142 4806-0288 4808-0006 4810-0003 4811-0008 4812-0002 4812-0098 4813-0007 4813-0110 4813-0256 4814-0001 4814-0161 4814-0282 4815-0006 4815-0052 4815-0209 4815-0255 4815-0337 4815-0458 4815-0604 4815-0650 4815-0725 4815-0853 4815-0981 4815-1115 4815-1250 4815-1318 4815-1389 4817-0005 4818-0017 4818-0152 4818-0298 4818-0437 4818-0704 4819-0004 4820-0007

PORTUGAL

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
ex Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard with the exception of products of sub-heading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09	569 tonnes	—

ICELAND

Common Customs Tariff Heading	Description	1974 Quota Levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1973 Tariff/Trade Code Number*
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard other heading Nos. of Chapter 48, excluding Nos. 48.01A and 48.09	10 tonnes	—

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Imports of cigars from Cuba

1. The quota for imports of cigars originating in Cuba in the calendar year 1974 will be £2,500,000 c.i.f. which as in the past will be available for hand-made cigars only.

2. Applications for allocations under the quota should reach the Department of Trade and Industry, Import Licensing Branch, 20 Great Smith Street, SW1P 3DB, by *November 8, 1973.* Traders who received an allocation under the 1973 quota should apply stating the amount required. Their request must be accompanied by the completed Declaration and Undertaking in the Annex. No guarantee can be given that it will be possible to meet requirements in full.

3. Following the receipt of the applications, applicants will be informed of the amount (in sterling) which has been reserved for them. They should then submit *before* June 1, 1974, to the Department of Trade and Industry:

(i) Information as to the amount of their allocation for which they require licenses to be issued (a) in their own name and (b) in the name of other importers;

(ii) An assurance made on their own headed notepaper that firm orders had been placed for delivery by December 31, 1974 for supplies equivalent to the amounts for which they require licences to be issued:

(iii) A separate licence application form (ILB/A) in respect of each licence required. Where an allocation has been transferred, the importer bringing in the cigars should complete the licence application form. Licences, once issued, will not be transferable.

4. Amounts reserved against the quota will be held available until June 1, 1974 and any reservations which have not then been cleared will lapse, and become available for re-distribution.

5. Applications will be considered from newcomers who can provide evidence that they are likely to secure orders for importing Cuban hand-made cigars. The undertaking to import hand-made cigars in the Annex should be completed and enclosed with the application.

6. Additionally, consideration will be given to any existing licence holders who can show that as a result of the floating of sterling their allocations under the 1973 quotas are insufficient to cover orders placed in 1972. Import Licensing Branch may decide that any ad hoc licences issued to allow such orders to be imported in full would be offset against allocations for 1974.

Hints to businessmen

DTI's *Hints to Business Men* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext 7146).

ANNEX

CUBAN CIGAR QUOTA—1974

Declaration and undertaking given by applicant to the Department of Trade and Industry

Name and address of applicant.....

.....

.....

.....

I/WE DECLARE THAT:

(a) the total c.i.f. value of Cuban cigars imported during the period January-September 1973 by me/us against import licences issued in my/our own name was £ .....

(b) the total c.i.f. value of Cuban cigars imported during the period January-September 1973 by other importers on my/our behalf to whom import licences were issued at my/our request was as follows:

i. Imported by ..... £ .....

ii. Imported by ..... £ .....

iii. Imported by ..... £ .....

(c) the total c.i.f. value of Cuban cigars imported during the period January-September 1973 by me/us on behalf of other importers against import licences issued to me/us at their request was as follows:

i. On behalf of ..... £ .....

ii. On behalf of ..... £ .....

iii. On behalf of ..... £ .....

I/WE FURTHER UNDERTAKE that hand-made cigars only will be imported by me/us under licences issued in my/our name or by any other importer acting on my/our behalf to whom licences may be issued at my/our request in respect of all or part of any allocation which may be made to me/us under the 1974 import quota for Cuban cigars.

Signed .....

Status .....
(Proprietor, partner, company director or secretary)

Date .....

Mr. Walker for trade talks in Hungary and Romania

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will visit Hungary and Romania between October 25 and 31. Mr. Walker has accepted an invitation from Dr. Mikols Ajtai, Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary, to have discussions in Budapest on trade matters and co-operation between the two countries.

In Bucharest Mr. Walker will be taking up invitations to meet a number of Romanian Ministers concerned with Trade and Industry questions.

European Patent Convention

THE Convention on the Grant of European Patents was signed at the Munich Diplomatic Conference on October 5, 1973 by the United Kingdom, the eight other states of the Common Market, Greece, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The text, which is in three languages (English, French and German), is expected to be published in Munich near the end of October. Orders for copies should be sent to the Sales Office, Wila Verlag fur Wirtschaftswerburg Wilhelm Lampl, D8000 Munchen 21, Landsberger Str. 191A, Federal Republic of Germany. The price will be DM20 per copy plus postage and packing (DM2.80 for a single copy and on a sliding scale for larger orders). Orders should not be accompanied by cash: customers will be billed subsequently.

IMPORT DUTIES ACT 1958

Annual report by the DTI for year ended March 31, 1973

As required by Section 4 of the Import Duties Act 1958 the Department of Trade and Industry have laid before Parliament a report on the exercise of their powers under the Act during the year ended March 31, 1973.

This report, which is the fourteenth to be made under the Act, gives details of Orders made during the period under review to vary import duties and to allow exemptions and reliefs from duty (including drawback of duty on exportation). It also gives details of the value of goods which benefited from various existing provisions for relief from duty.

Copies of the report (H of C No. 419) published on October 19, 1973 can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 (price 15p or 20p by post).

Applications for reimposition of import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, has received applications for the re-imposition of the import duty from January 1, 1974 on the following items, which are at present temporarily exempt from duty. This is in response to the notice of the Annual Review of temporary exemptions published in *Trade and Industry* on September 27.

Tariff heading	Description	Reference
29.04	*n*-Butan-1-ol	T 14338
	2-Ethylhexan-1-ol	T 14392
29.14	*n*-Butyl acrylate	T 14675
	2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	T 11795
29.15	Adipic acid	T 14548
29.16	Triethyl citrate	T 14212
29.22	Dimethylamine	T 14638
29.35	Cyanuric acid	T 12194
39.03	Regenerated cellulose in the form of sheets not exceeding 430 mm by 1,020 mm in size, 18 g per sq. m in weight or 12 micrometres in thickness	T 10767
73.18	Spirally double welded steel linepipe in lengths of not less than 8.0 m and not more than 16.0 m with an outside diameter of not less than 1,216 mm and not more than 1,223 mm and a wall thickness of not less than 15.0 mm and not more than 18.0 mm, containing not nore than 0.20 per cent by weight of carbon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese, not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of sulphur; with a yield strength of not less than 36 kg/mm² and not more than 57 kg/mm² in a direction transverse to the pipe axis and a Charpy V notch value at −10°C of not less than 20 joule with the specimen length orientated in a direction perpendicular to the spiral weld	T 14666
	Spirally double welded steel linepipe in lengths of not less than 8.0 m and not more than 16.0 m with an outside diameter of not less than 1,216 mm and not more than 1,223 mm and a wall thickness of not less than 12.0 mm and not more than 14.0 mm, containing not more than 0.20 per cent by weight of carbon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese, not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of sulphur; with a yield strength of not less than 36 kg/mm² and not more than 57 kg/mm² in a direction transverse to the pipe axis and a Charpy V notch value at −10°C of not less than 20 joule with the specimen length orientated in a direction perpendicular to the spiral weld	T 14666
	Spirally double welded steel linepipe in lengths of not less than 8.0 m and not more than 16.0 m with an outside diameter of not less than 758 mm and not more than 766 mm and a wall thickness of not less than 12.0 mm and not more than 14.0 mm, containing not nore than 0.20 per cent by weight of carbon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese, not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of sulphur; with a yield strength of not less than 36 kg/mm² and not more than 57 kg/mm² in a direction transverse to the pipe axis and a Charpy V notch value at −10°C of not less than 20 joule with the specimen length orientated in a direction perpendicular to the spiral weld	T 14666
76.02	Rod of aluminium or of aluminium alloy containing not less than 95 per cent by weight of aluminium, copper clad, the cladding comprising not less than 25 per cent by weight nor more than 39 per cent by weight of the whole, and of an overall diameter of not less than 6 mm and not more than 20 mm	T 10650
76.16	Circular aluminium can ends scored for opening with incorporated ring-pull device and having an overall diameter of not less than 106 mm and not more than 110 mm	T 12403

Representations should be addressed to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ, giving the respective reference shown above. These should be received by November 8.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by November 8, 1973.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
07.05	Beans, dried, white (including haricot) other than butter	Dried white beans	December 31, 1973	14839
29.11	Cinnamaldehyde	as in previous column	December 31, 1974	14719
29.14	Chloroacetic acid	Monochloroacetic acid	December 31, 1974	14591
73.14	Iron or steel wire of circular cross-section, galvanised or coated with polyvinyl chloride, not less than 0.5 mm and not more than 3.3 mm in diameter; containing not more than 0.2 per cent carbon, and not less than 0.1 per cent and not more than 0.4 per cent manganese; having a tensile strength not greater than 55 kg/mm²	Galvanised and PVC coated wire	December 31, 1974	14742
73.18	Longitudinally butt welded steel pipe in lengths of not less than 6 m and not more than 13 m with an outside diameter of not less than 911 mm and not more than 918 mm and a wall thickness of not less than 12 mm and not more than 14 mm; containing not more than 0.40 per cent by weight of silicon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese and not more than 0.30 per cent by weight of carbon	Longitudinally welded steel pipe	December 31, 1973	14553
	Longitudinally butt welded steel pipe in lengths of not less than 6 m and not more than 13 m with an outside diameter of not less than 1,062 mm and not more than 1,072 mm and a wall thickness of not less than 12 mm and not more than 14 mm; containing not more than 0.40 per cent by weight of silicon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese and not more than 0.30 per cent by weight of carbon	Longitudinally welded steel pipe	December 31, 1974	14553
	Longitudinally butt welded steel pipe in lengths of not less than 6 m and not more than 13 m with an outside diameter of not less than 911 mm and not more than 918 mm and a wall thickness of not less than 15 mm and not more than 18 mm; containing not more than 0.40 per cent by weight of silicon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese and not more than 0.30 per cent by weight of carbon	Longitudinally welded steel pipe	December 31, 1974	14553
	Longitudinally butt welded steel pipe in lengths of not less than 6 m and not more than 13 m with an outside diameter of not less than 759 mm and not more than 765 mm and a wall thickness of not less than 15 mm and not more than 18 mm; containing not more than 0.40 per cent by weight of silicon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese and not more than 0.30 per cent by weight of carbon	Longitudinally welded steel pipe	December 31, 1974	14553

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
	Longitudinally butt welded steel pipe in lengths of not less than 6 m and not more than 13 m with an outside diameter of not less than 606 mm and not more than 613 mm and a wall thickness of not less than 9 mm and not more than 11 mm; containing not more than 0.40 per cent by weight of silicon, not more than 1.50 per cent by weight of manganese and not more than 0.30 per cent by weight of carbon	Longitudinally welded steel pipe	December 31, 1974	14553

REVISED DEFINITION

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Uncoated wire (73.14) has been revised as follows, and will run until December 31, 1974:

Iron or steel wire of circular cross-section and of which the diameter is not less than 1.8 mm and not more than 13 mm; containing not less than 0.08 per cent and not more than 0.23 per cent by weight of carbon, not less than 0.30 per cent and not more than 0.90 per cent by weight of manganese, not more than 0.065 per cent by weight of phosphorous, not more than 0.15 per cent by weight of silicon and not more than 0.065 per cent by weight of sulphur, having a tensile strength not greater than 590 newtons per sq. mm.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Tariff quotas for certain petroleum products and cotton cloth from Egypt

AN Order, which comes into operation on November 7, 1973, has been made providing for the implementation and administration of the United Kingdom shares of two Tariff Quotas to be opened by the European Economic Community for imports into the Community of certain petroleum products and cotton cloth from Egypt up to December 31, 1973.

The Order specifies the size of the United Kingdom shares of the tariff quotas and rates of duty applicable within them as follows:

Tariff heading	Rates of duty	Size of United Kingdom share of tariff quota by weight
Certain petroleum products in tariff headings 27.10-14		
27.10 BIII b)2 aa CIII d)2 aa	2.7%*	150,000 metric tons
27.10 CIII c)2 aa	2.4%*	
27.10 BIII b)2 bb CI c)2 CII c)2 CIII c)2 bb CIII d)2 bb	4%	
27.11 BI c)1	6.4%	
BI c)2	4%	
27.12 AIII b) BII	4%	
27.13 BI c)2	8%	
BI c)3	4%	
BII b)	8%	
BII c)	4%	
27.14 CI b) CII b)	4%	
55.09 Other woven fabrics of cotton	14%	108 metric tons

* Plus hydrocarbon oil duty at 8 per cent *ad valorem*.

Qualifying imports will be debited against the United Kingdom shares of the quotas in the order of entry with Customs for home use. Imports of petroleum products for which the duty free preference is claimed and allowed as goods of a developing country will not be debited against the United Kingdom shares (Customs Notice 771 gives information on the administration of tariff quotas and Notice 343 deals with the admission of goods from developing countries under the Generalised System of Preferences now in force. Inquiries should be directed to any office of HM Customs and Excise).

Copies of the Order, the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (Egypt) Order 1973 will be available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 6p).

Imports of bananas from the Dollar Area—supplementary quota arrangements

To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of fresh bananas to the United Kingdom from other sources, a supplementary quota of 10,000 tons has been established for imports from the Dollar Area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, the Import Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry will allocate the supplementary quota among existing licence holders, having regard to the use they have made of their existing allocations under the current quotas for 1973/74. Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations only for those amounts for which they can produce evidence of a firm contract with the overseas suppliers. Licences issued under these arrangements will not be valid after September 30, 1974.

Notes

The basic quota for imports of fresh bananas from the Dollar Area for 1973/74 was established at 4,000 tons. Three supplementary quotas of 5,000 tons each and one of 6,500 tons were announced during the course of the 1972/73 quota year. The quota year runs from October 1 to September 30. There are no restrictions on imports from other than Dollar Area sources.

The Dollar Area, as defined in the Open General Import Licence, means Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, the United States of America and Venezuela.

More British equipment for South Korean shipyard

BRITISH exporters will be able to supply additional shipyard equipment to South Korea under a £3.5 million loan agreement between Barclays Bank Ltd. and Hyundai Construction Co. Ltd., the major South Korean construction company. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is guaranteeing this additional finance.

In June 1972 Barclays, again backed by ECGD, provided a loan of £6 million to help Hyundai purchase equipment for their new shipyard from the UK. The original venture is already proving so successful that it has been decided to increase the capacity of the yard so that it will be capable of building seven super-tankers a year instead of the original target of five a year. The new loan will enable Hyundai to purchase some of the extra equipment from UK firms. In addition to the UK credit, further credits have been obtained by Hyundai from France and Sweden.

Despite the decision to expand the yard, it is hoped that the original commissioning date of May 1975 will still be met.

The South Korean shipbuilding industry has greatly increased its capacity over the last few years. In 1970 the largest ship the South Koreans could build was 16,500 tons; by 1974 they will be able to build 259,000 ton tankers.

SD14 cargo vessels for Panama and Liberia

SUNDERLAND shipbuilder Austin and Pickersgill Ltd., has sold three more SD14 general cargo vessels to buyers in Liberia and Panama. Williams and Glyns Bank, backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, is providing loans totalling over £5 million to help finance the contracts which, together are worth almost £6½ million.

The two Liberian firms involved are Westfalia Shipping Corporation and Holsatia Shipping Corporation, which are each buying one vessel. The other vessel is being bought by the Arabella Shipping Company of Panama.

Repayment of the loans will be over eight years from delivery of the vessels, which is expected to take place in the latter part of 1974.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

France

EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS: A notice in the *French Journal Officiel*, October 6, 1973, informs authorised banks that the circular dated March 6, 1973, stating that financial franc accounts of non-residents could not be debited for purchases of short-dated securities (*bons du Trésor*, *bons de caisse* and commercial paper) or for payments into deposit accounts no longer applies. Non-residents are now permitted to acquire short-term securities. Copies of the French circular can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Spain

HOME COMPENSATION TAX—ALAMBRON (WIRE ROD): The Spanish *State Gazette*, October 9, 1973, announced a temporary reduction in home compensation tax levy to 1.5 per cent, valid until December 1, 1973, on Alambron (wire rod) (tariff heading 73.10.A.1 and 73.10.B.1). The reduction will not apply to wire rod temporarily admitted or imported into Spain.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

IMPORT REGULATIONS—EXPLOSIVE OBJECTS: The Spanish *State Gazette*, October 11, 1973, published an Order regulating the manufacture, circulation and sale of explosive objects used by children. The order forbids the manufacture, circulation and sale of any type of explosive objects intended for use by children when they present externally explosive substance or detonators which can be touched directly.

Detonators should not be painted in bright colours or have a sweet taste which might be appealing to children. All types of fireworks intended for use by children should show the trademark and name of the manufacturer and the number assigned to that manufacturer by the Spanish Ministry of Industry. In cases when it would be impossible to have the trademark on the product itself, it should appear on the container which must never contain more than 100 units. Imported products should comply with the same regulations. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

COCOA AND COCOA DERIVATIVES—LIBERALISATION IN 1974: The Spanish *State Gazette*, of October 5, 1973, announced the liberalisation of goods under chapter 18 of the Brussels nomenclature (cocoa and cocoa derivatives) The order will come into force on January 1, 1974. The main points of the order are as follows:

The Ministry of Commerce will have to set up some quality standards.

Imported goods will have to comply with local health regulations. Some of the products will be subject to price control.

The Ministry of Commerce will be able to suspend the importation of goods under chapter 18 whenever serious circumstances in the Spanish market make this desirable.

The Ministry of Commerce through the Directorate of Supply and Transport will import directly whenever supplies from private companies cannot meet the demand of the market.

The Ministry of Commerce will announce additional regulations for the implementation of the order. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Italy

HEALTH STANDARDS—MERCURY CONTENT IN FISH: A decree published in the Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, September 28, 1973, extends until March 31, 1974 the provisions laid down in a ministerial decree of December 14, 1971, to the effect that imported fish and fish products must not have a mercury content exceeding 0.7 milligrammes per kilogramme. A certificate of analysis forms part of the compulsory certificate of health. Fish and fish products presented for importation not accompanied by the prescribed certificates are subject to analysis by the frontier health officials. Copies (in Italian) of the two decrees can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Israel

EASING OF LABELLING REGULATIONS: The Israeli Department of Customs and Excise has in the past required that some goods imported into Israel, such as foodstuffs and toilet soap, must enter the country already labelled. This regulation has now been eased. The Directorate of Customs recently issued an internal order to the collectors of customs permitting the import of un-

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labelled goods (against payment of a nominal fine of IL 200 for shipments of up to IL 10,000 and IL 300 for shipments over IL 10,000 in value) in cases where the supplier is unable for any good reason to comply with the Israeli labelling regulations. Importers are advised to consult the Food Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on this point before shipment is made. The importer has to undertake to have the goods labelled at the customs warehouse before customs clearance, or in special cases at the importer's own warehouse. No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iran

IMPORT REGULATIONS EASED—YARN, IRON AND STEEL: The Iranian Ministry of Economy has announced that registration of orders for the following items does not now require the prior agreement of the Ministry:

BN tariff no.	Description
51.01.A1 and B	Yarn of continuous synthetic or regenerated fibres, twisted or not
51.02	Single strand yarn, strips and similar shapes of synthetic or regenerated fibre materials
51.03	Yarn, continuous, of synthetic or regenerated fibres, for retail sale
56.05	Yarn, discontinuous or waste, of synthetic or regenerated fibres, not for retail sale
56.06	As 56.05, but for retail sale
73.13.A1, B1 and C	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, unworked, unpolished
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings of iron and steel
73.32C	Rivets, other

EDB ext. 420/475

IMPORT DUTY ON MOTOR VEHICLES: The Iranian Customs authorities have announced that import duty will in future be calculated on list price of vehicles, converted into rials on the basis of current rates of exchange on the day of the vehicles' arrival at Iranian Customs. This means that duty collected on same type and make of vehicle can vary from day to day.

The Customs authorities have also announced a new method of assessing commercial profit tax on motor vehicles. The rate of exchange for currency of country of vehicles origin will be calculated on the day of assessment and tax collected on that basis. Previously tax was calculated on the rate of exchange on the day the vehicle entered Iran. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Lebanon

BAN ON EXPORT AND RE-EXPORT FROM BEIRUT: The Lebanese authorities have announced a ban on the export and re-export from the Beirut Port Free Zone of foodstuffs and other essential goods which the Minister of Economy and Trade may specify. The measure was taken in view of the present Middle East situation. No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Senegal

IMPORT REGULATIONS—STOVES, FIRES, COOKING APPARATUS: It has been announced that from September 1, 1973, the importation into Senegal of articles under tariff positions BN 73.36 and 74.17 have been exonerated from the following import duties and taxes: fiscal duty, statistical tax, standard tax, and turnover tax. **EDB ext. 472**

Madagascar

INVESTMENT CODE: The text of the new Malagasy investment code of September 19, 1973, has been received. Copies are available. **CRE ext. 5334/3338**

Pakistan

COTTON EXPORT BAN LIFTED AND EXPORT TRADE NATIONALISED: The Government of Pakistan has decided to lift the ban on the export of raw cotton, imposed on August 28, 1973. It has also been announced that the export trade in all types of cotton has been nationalised with immediate effect and will be handled by a Cotton Export Corporation. No further details are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Malaysia

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS—EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT LICENSING: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 9) Order 1973, which amends the First Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order 1973 by deleting heading number 84.21 300 and all the particulars that follow. This order applies throughout the Federation. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

(continued on page 191)

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Capital and Reserves	15,658,400	Jordan Dinars
Deposits	172,764,215	" "
Total Assets	251,689,464	" "

As at 30th June, 1973
One Jordan Dinar (JD1) = U.S.$3.11

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MALAYSIA
continued

CUSTOMS DUTIES—CELLULOSE, LOCKS, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following three amendments to the Custom Duties Order 1968:

Cellulose. The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 15) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule to the above order by deleting heading number 39.03 310 and all the particulars that follow and substituting the following:

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation common tariff
39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised or not (for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanised fibre: in semi-manufactured forms: regenerated cellulose sheets (including transparent wrapping material):		
300	printed	Lb	25% or 50 cts. per lb. whichever is the higher
310	other	Lb	25%

Locks and padlocks, key operated. Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 16) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule, column 4, heading number 83.01 300 to read: '$1 each.'

Fire extinguishers. Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 17) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule by deleting the heading number 84.21 300 and all the particulars that follow and substituting the following:

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation Common tariff
84.21	Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand-operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire-extinguishers (charged or not); spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines: Fire-extinguishers:		
310	portable	No.	30% or $30 each whichever is the higher
390	other	No.	20%

EDB ext. 469/468/401

CUSTOMS DUTIES (PENANG)—CELLULOSE, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following two amendments to the Customs Duties (Penang) Order 1973:

Cellulose. The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 8) Order 1973 amends the schedule to the above order by inserting the heading numbers 39.03 300 and 39.03 310.

Fire extinguishers. Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 9) Order 1973 amends the schedule by deleting heading number 84.21 300 and inserting heading numbers 84.21 30 and 84.21 390.

The schedule refers to goods being imported into Penang on which duties are payable. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

Australia

REVOCATION OF DUMPING DUTY ON BICYCLES: The Department of Trade and Industry has been notified by the British High Commission in Canberra that the dumping duty on bicycles (tariff item 87.10) has been discontinued from October 1, 1973. Ref. CRE 23536/4. **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

New Zealand

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT—MALT AND MALT EXTRACT: Copies of the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report on malt and malt extract (tariff nos. 11.07.000 and 19.01.000) are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Ref. CRE 1222/73 **CRE ext. 5321**

(*continued on next page*)

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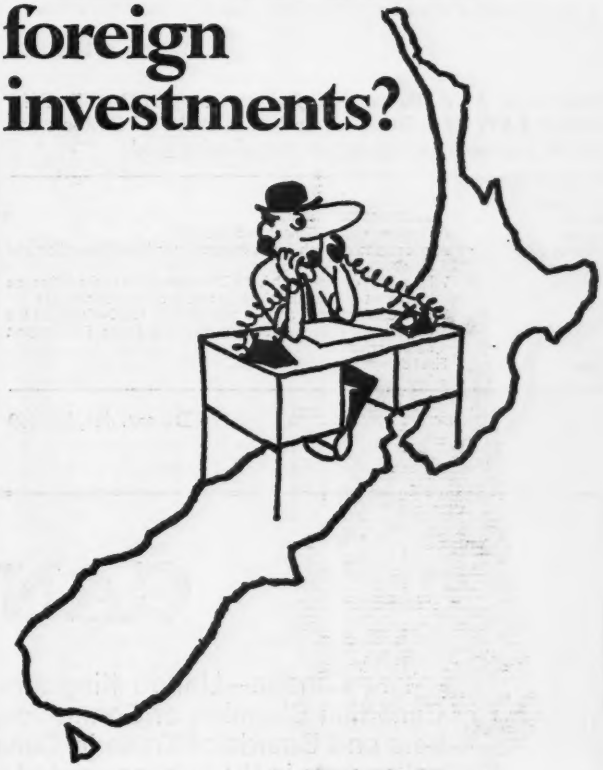

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NEW ZEALAND
continued

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES—MALT: The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 14) 73 which came into force on September 28, 1973, amending tariff item 11.07.000 to read as follows:

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty: British preferential	Most favoured nation	General tariff
Chapter 11					
Products of the milling industry; malt and starches; gluten; inulin					
11.07.001	Malt, roasted or not	centals	Free	..	10% *or*†
11.07.009	*per cental*	centals			35c

† Where alternative rates are shown the rate chargeable is that which returns the *lower* duty.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

CUSTOMS ACT—DUMPING DUTY ON CYLINDER RIM NIGHT LATCHES: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has recently imposed dumping duty on the following goods.

Tariff item	83.01.012
Goods	Cylinder rim night latches
Origin	All sources except Canada and Australia
Effective date	Applicable to all such goods imported into New Zealand on and after August 30, 1973
Amount	Where C.I.F. of each latch is $3.20 or less—25% of the difference between the CDV and the lesser FOB export selling price Where C.I.F. of each latch is greater than $3.20—100% of the difference between the CDV and the lesser FOB export selling price
Type	Final dumping duty

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Canada

CONSUMER PACKAGING AND LABELLING ACT—PROPOSED REGULATIONS: The Canadian Department of Consumer Affairs has issued proposed regulations under the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act.

The aim of the act and regulations is to help consumers in their selection of prepackaged goods by requiring fuller and more factual information on labels and protecting against fraud and deception in packaging and labelling. Bilingual labelling in English and French is required. In general, basic information to be provided on labels includes a declaration of the net quantity, in metric as well as traditional Canadian units, the identity and principal place business of the manufacturer or distributor, and identification of the product itself in terms of its common or generic name or of its function.

Representations on the proposed regulations (copies of which are available) may be made by November 21. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Jamaica

IMPORT LICENSING—SOLVENT BLENDS FOR PAINTS: The Jamaican authorities announced in Notice 2869 of October 8, 1973, that an import licence is now required for solvent blends (also known commercially as thinners, reducers) for paints.

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Mexico

FORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT GROUPS: A decree has been passed by the Mexican authorities under which financial incentives will be given to encourage the formation of industrial development groups. Its aim is to increase the ability of Mexican companies to compete in both internal and external markets, to create new jobs, to develop new technology, to promote regional development, to replace imports by local production, and to industrialise natural resources. To benefit from the financial incentives, development groups must show that foreign investment

CANADA

The Canada—United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce and The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which embraces over 700 Chambers and Boards of Trade in Canada, have formed a new alliance to co-operate in the enlargement of two way trade between Canada and the United Kingdom and increased trade between Canada and the European Community.

The significance of this alliance for members of the Canada—United Kingdom Chamber is that effective contact with 125,000 Canadian businessmen is being established, and a greatly improved avenue for the resolution of trade problems and the promotion of British and Canadian interests is opened up.

All organizations, companies and individuals having ambitions in this important market are invited to apply for membership to:

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Canada—United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce,
British Columbia House,
1/3, Lower Regent Street,
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Tel: 01-930 2794

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtn. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

is in accordance with the Law to Promote Mexican Investment and Regulate Foreign Investment. An English copy of the decree is available. **CRE ext. 5290/5291**

Antigua

IMPORT LICENSING—FERTILE EGGS AND BABY CHICKS: The Antiguan authorities announced in the *Official Gazette* 49, October 4, 1973, that fertile eggs and baby chicks have been added to the list of goods requiring import licences. Importers must obtain a licence before ordering the goods. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Surinam

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE: Following the resignation of the Honorary Consul in Paramaribo it is recommended that, until further notice, commercial inquiries concerning Surinam should be addressed to the British High Commission, 44 Main Street, PO Box 625, Georgetown, Guyana. **CRE ext. 5627**

Brazil

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Recent amendments to the Brazilian customs tariff affect the import duty and other tariff provisions on goods falling under the following headings:

07.05 10.05 15.02 15.07 22.09 28.28 29.02 29.14 29.22 29.27 39.02 40.14 47.01 48.04 54.01 56.01 56.02 56.04 73.02 78.01 84.25

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Chile

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, BANK-NOTES, IMPORT LICENSING: The Chilean Central Bank has introduced Circulars 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1978 on changes in exchange transactions and rates, bank-note regulations, and a temporary extension of periods related to importations. The main changes are as follows:

Foreign exchange—*Circulars 1972 and 1978.* Following the resumption of foreign exchange operations, on October 1 two (only) official exchange markets have been re-established, namely:

A Bank market, for all international trade operations, including related invisibles, at the sole rate of Escudos 280 per US dollar.

A Brokers market, confined to the banks, predominantly for incoming and outgoing travel and other 'non-trade' purposes to be determined by the Central Bank, at the sole rate of Escudos 850 per US dollar.

The types of transactions authorised under each of these two official exchange markets are listed in the circulars.

Bank-notes—*Circular 1974.* This upholds the previous Chilean Supreme Court ruling declaring null and void any restrictions on the entry/exit of Chilean bank-notes into/out of Chile (see *Trade and Industry*, July 19, 1973).

Import licensing—*Circular 1973.* This Circular authorises the following extensions:

Import licences which expired during September are revalidated for 60 days as from their due date.

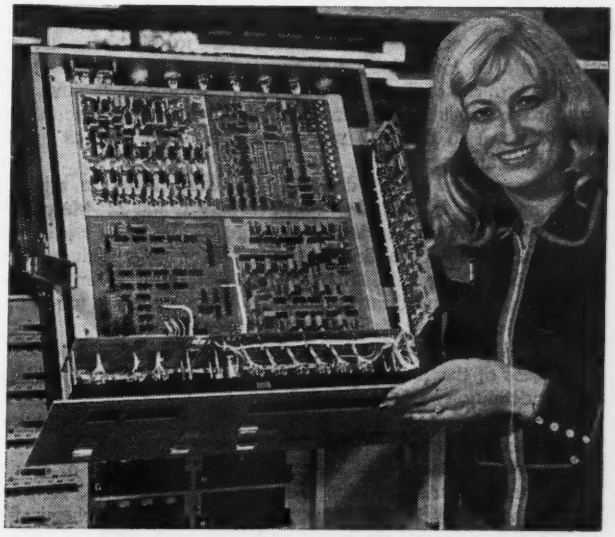
Validity of other import licences is extended by 30 days from their due date.

The date by which importers are required to submit proof of clearance of the goods through Chilean Customs is extended by 30 days, ie from the normal 120 days from date of bill of lading to 150 days in the case of import operations affected by the recent local events.

Similarly postponed for 30 days is the date of forward exchange cover, ie the date by which the importer would put up the local-currency value of the importation in the case of import operations affected by the recent events.

Copies, in Spanish, of Circulars 1972, 1978 and 1974, and an English summary of the types of transactions, are available.

CRE ext. 5289



Czech electronic engineer Ing. Ludmila Horakova photographed during a course of instruction on the Nuclear Enterprises automatic Sample Changer at the company's Edinburgh laboratories. She will have charge of the Sample Changer already installed in the coronary care unit at Charles University, Prague. Over 100 of these Edinburgh-built systems are being used for biomedical research in British hospitals and universities. In addition to the one in Czechoslovakia, others are operating in Chile, Cuba, India, China, South Africa, Italy, Germany, France, Norway, Denmark and Australia.

Patent Office publications for industry

The Patent Office offers industry a wide range of publications. These include the Official Journal (Patents), the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgements of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, and 50-year subject matter file lists of British Patent Specifications. Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sale Branch, the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD; or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2.

Application in the UK of temporary suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC

AN article in *Trade and Industry* of September 27, instituted a review of existing UK temporary exemptions from import duty and outlined the circumstances in which the UK might consider applying for suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) of the Community under Article 28 of the Treaty of Rome. The purpose of this article is to give producers a final opportunity to comment on the adoption in the UK Tariff of CCT suspensions already known to be applicable in the first half of 1974.

CCT suspended rates will be effective rates for the purposes of the progressive alignment of the UK tariff towards the CCT under the timetable set out in Article 39 of the Treaty of Accession to the EEC. Under Article 41 of that Treaty the UK will, however, alternatively be able to suspend its own duties down to the suspended rate of the CCT where that rate is lower than the one resulting from the application of Article 39.

The CCT suspensions listed in the Annex to this article are in operation until June 30, 1974 or such earlier date as is indicated. The Department of Trade and Industry proposes to recommend that for the goods included in the Annex the UK duty should be reduced down to the CCT suspended rate for as long as those suspensions are operative.

Producers were consulted about these suspensions in articles appearing in *Trade and Industry* on February 1, and 22; March 29 and April 5, 1973 and, in some cases, directly. This article is being published to provide a final opportunity for UK producers or UK agents of Commonwealth producers to object to full implementation of the suspended rates where they are in a position to meet a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand.

It should be noted that there are definition difficulties for the UK in the case of the 15 items in the Annex marked with a (d). The English definition of these goods may, therefore, have to be changed but they are included now to give producers an early opportunity to make their views known.

Any objections should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel: 01-222-7877, ext. 5515 (chemicals) or 3576 (other goods), not later than November 2, 1973.

ANNEX
LIST OF CCT SUSPENSIONS

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty (autonomous)
03.01 A I b	Salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	total suspension
ex 03.01 B I d	Sardines (Clupea pilchardus Walbaum), fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, of a length of 20 cm or more (c)	total suspension
ex 03.01 B I c	Piked dog-fish (Squalus acanthias), fresh, chilled or frozen	total suspension
ex 03.01 B I g	Black halibut (Hippoglossus reinhardtius), fresh, chilled or frozen	total suspension
ex 03.01 B I m 2	Mackerel, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless, or in pieces, intended for the processing industry (a) (b)	5%
ex 03.01 B I q	Sardinops sagax sardinops ocellata (pilchards), fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for the canning industry (a)	8%
ex 03.01 B I q	Sturgeons, fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for the processing industry (a)	8%
ex 03.02 A I c	Anchovies (Engraulis sp. p.) salted or in brine, in barrels or other containers of a net capacity of 10 kg or more	total suspension
03.02 A I e	Salmon, salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces	total suspension
ex 03.02 A I f	Sprats, salted or in brine	total suspension
ex 03.02 A I f	Coalfish (gadus virens), salted or in brine, in immediate packings of a net capacity of: (a) 47 kg to 57 kg inclusive and containing at most 50 fish halves (b) more than 57 kg and containing at most 60 fish halves	7%
ex 03.03 B I b	Oysters weighing no more than 12 g each	total suspension
ex 03.03 B I b	Oysters of the 'crassostrea gigas' variety weighing more than 100 g each	total suspension
ex 07.01 Q II	Chanterelles	4%
ex 08.01 A	Dates, in immediate packings of a net capacity not exceeding 35 kg, for repacking, under customs or equivalent administrative control, for retail sale (a)	total suspension
08.05 A II	Almonds	3%
ex 08.09	Rose-hips, fresh	total suspension
ex 09.04 B I	Paprika, ground, for use in animal feedingstuffs (a)	total suspension
ex 16.05 A	Crabs of the 'King', 'Hanasaki', 'Kegani' and 'Queen' varieties, simply boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, in packings of a net capacity of 2 kg or more, intended for the canning industry (a)	total suspension
ex 16.05 B	Shrimps and prawns other than those of the Crangon variety, boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, intended for the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No. 16.05 (a)	10%
23.07 A	Fish or marine mammal solubles	2%
ex 28.04 C III	Tellurium powder	total suspension
28.15 A	Heavy hydrogen (deuterium) and compounds thereof (including heavy water); mixtures and solutions containing deuterium in which the ratio of the deuterium atoms to the normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5,000 in number (EURATOM)	total suspension
ex 28.55 A	Phosphides of iron (ferro-phosphorus containing 15% or more by weight of phosphorus, for use exclusively in the manufacture of refined phosphoric iron or steel (a)	total suspension
ex 29.01 D VI	1,2,3,4,5 Tetramethylbenzene	total suspension
ex 29.06 B V	1,1,3-Tri-(5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methyl-phenyl)-n-butane	total suspension
ex 29.13.B I b	Natural refined camphor (d)	total suspension
ex 29.13 D I	3B-Hydroxy-16d-methylpregn-5-en-20-one	6%
ex 29.13 G II	2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	10%
ex 29.13 G II	Decachlorotetracecyclodecanone (d)	10%
ex 29.14 A II c 4	16a,17a-Epoxy-3B-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	6%
ex 29.14 A II c 4	11,17,21-Trihydroxy-16-methyl-5-pregnane-3, 20-dione 21-acetate 11-(toluene-4-sulphonate)	9%
ex 29.14 A II c 4	17,21-Dihydroxy-16 methyl-5-pregn-9-ene-3, 20-dione 21-acetate	6%
ex 29.15 C III	Benzylphenyl malonate	total suspension
ex 29.15 C III	Benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid	total suspension
29.16 A III a	Crude calcium tartrate (d)	3.5%
ex 29.16 B VI	Distearyl-2-(3-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-tert-butyl)-benzylmalonate	total suspension
29.25 B II a	Ethylphenylmalonylurea (phenobarbitone) and its salts	11%

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty (autonomous)
ex 29.29	Podophyllinic acid 2-ethyl-hydrazide	6%
ex 29.29	3B-Hydroxypregna-5,16-dien-20-one acetate oxime	6%
ex 29.31 B	Di[hydroxy-4-(1-methylbutyl)-phonyl] sulphide	6%
ex 29.31 B	Octadecyl (4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylbenzylthio) acetate	total suspension
ex 29.35 Q	Diosgenin and its esters	total suspension
ex 29.35 Q	2-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)-benzotriazole	total suspension
ex 29.36	Sulphaguanidine	7%
ex 29.38 B III	Folic acid	total suspension
ex 29.39 C I	Serum gonadotrophin (DCI)	total suspension
ex 29.39 D II	6-alpha-Methylprednisolone, 21-desoxy-6-alpha-methyl-9-alpha-fluoroprednisolone	8%
ex 29.39 D II	9-alpha-Fluoro-16 beta methylprednisolone (Betamethasone) (DCI), its 21-disodium phosphate and its 17-alpha-valerate	8%
ex 29.39 D II	9-alpha-Fluoro-16-alpha-hydroxyprednisolone (Triamcinolone) (DCI)	8%
ex 29.39 E	Prasterone (DCI) (3-beta-hydroxy-androst-5-en-17-one	6%
ex 29.40	Bromelain	total suspension
29.41 A	Digitalis glycosides	6%
ex 29.41 D	Pure glycoside of squills (d)	6%
ex 29.41 D	Calcium salts of sennoside A and B	6%
ex 29.41 D	Benzylidene-beta-D glycoside of podophyllotoxin	6%
ex 29.42 C VII	Alkaloids of ergat of rye and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives other than lysergic acid	6%
ex 29.42 C VII	Pilocarpine hydrochloride; pilocarpine nitrate	6%
ex 29.44 C	Tobramycin	total suspension
ex 29.44 C	Gentamycin and its salts	total suspension
ex 29.44 C	Cephadrin and amphotericin	total suspension
ex 29.44 C	Nystatin	total suspension
ex 29.44 C	Lincomycin, chlorolincomycin	total suspension
ex 29.44 C	Minocycline-mono-hydrochloride dihydrate	total suspension
ex 29.44 C	Pentahydrate spectinomycin dihydrochloride	total suspension
ex 30.01 A 1	Bovine livers for organotherapeutic purposes dried and powdered	5%
ex 30.01 B	Anti-tetanus immunoplasma	total suspension
ex 30.01 B	Extracts of suprarenal glands	total suspension
ex 30.01 B	Purified extracts of mucous membrane of swine, dried (Intrinsic factor)	5%
ex 30.01 B	Extract of liver of bovine animals	5%
ex 30.02 A	Tetanus immunoglobulin	total suspension
ex 32.01 D	Tanning extract of eucalyptus	4%
ex 32.04 A IV	Dyeing extracts of logwood, of yellow woods or of red woods	total suspension
ex 38.07 C	Pine oil	3%
ex 38.08 C	Colophony, hydrogenated, polymerized, dimerized or oxidized	4%
ex 38.08 C	Technical hydrogenated abietic alcohol	total suspension
ex 38.19 K	Sintered magnesite mixed with small quantities of mineral oils (d)	total suspension
ex 38.19 T	Mixtures of aldehydes from lignin (d)	total suspension
ex 38.19 T	Crude guanin (parts of fish scales and other waste of fish, containing mineral oil, of a kind used for the manufacture of pearl essence)	total suspension
ex 38.19 T	Crude diosgenin (d)	total suspension
ex 39.19 T	White mortar, non refractory, consisting of marble powder and white cement excluding cating materials used in painting and of a type used for masonry	3.2%
ex 39.01 C III	Film, in rolls, of substrated ethylene glycol polyterephthalate, for cinematography or photography (including radiography)	8%
ex 39.01 C III	Waste of polyester sheets coated with tungsten compounds	total suspension
ex 39.01 C VII	Polyethylene oxide having a molecular weight of not less than 15,000,000 (d)	8%
ex 39.02 C III	Polysulphohalocthylenes in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	4%
ex 39.02 C VIII	Copolymers of vinylidene chloride with vinyl chloride, containing not less than 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39, for the manufacture of fibres, monofil or strip (a)	4%
ex 39.02 C XIV a	Copolymers of ethylene and maleic anhydride, slightly cross-linked and with a molecular ratio of 1 : 1 (viscosity 15/20,000 cp) (d)	total suspension
ex 39.02 C XIV b	Poly (vinyl fluoride) in the form of sheets	total suspension
39.03 B V a 1	Ethylcellulose (not plasticised) (d)	4%
ex 39.03 B V a 2	Ethylhydroxyethycellulose insoluble in water (d)	4%

(*continued on next page*)

EUROTARIFF

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APPLICATION OF TEMPORARY SUSPENSIONS OF COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF
continued

CTC heading no.	Description	Rate of duty (autonomous)
ex 39.05 B	Rubber hydrochloride in sheets of a thickness not exceeding 0.02 mm	total suspension
ex 41.02 B	Bovine skins, chrome tanned in the moist state (wet blue)	total suspension
ex 41.03 B I	Sheep and lambskin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08; other: not further prepared than tanned	total suspension
41.04 B I	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08; other: not further prepared than tanned	total suspension
ex 41.05 B I	Other reptile skin leather, not further prepared than tanned	total suspension
ex 44.28 C	Shingles for roofs and walls, of coniferous wood	total suspension
45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers)	4%
ex 48.01 E	Japanese tissue (a) (special long-fibre paper) for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings or for wrapping man-made textile fibres (continuous) in the course of industrial processing	total suspension
ex 49.11 B	Microcopies on an opaque base	total suspension
ex 51.01 A	Single yarn of polytetrafluoroethylene	total suspension
51.01 B I	Hollow-filament yarn of regenerated textile fibres	total suspension
ex 51.04 A	Woven fabrics of polyvinyl alcohol fibres for machine embroidery (d)	total suspension
ex 54.03 B I a	Unbleached linen yarn (excluding yarn of flax tow), measuring per kg 30,000 m or less, for the manufacture of multiple or cables yarns for the footwear industry or for whipping cables (d)	total suspension
ex 56.01 A	Synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamides obtained by polycondensation of metaphenylene-diamine and isophthalic acid	total suspension
ex 58.01 B	Carpets, carpeting and rugs of silk or of waste silk other than noil, of which the pile contains not less than 85% by weight of silk or of waste silk other than noil (d)	20% with a max. duty of 4 u.a. per m^2
ex 59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics of aromatic polyamide man-made fibres produced by polycondensation of metaphenylene-diamine and isophthalic acid	total suspension
ex 59.04	Coir yarn for the manufacture of carpets, carpeting and rugs, mats and the like (a)	total suspension
ex 59.17 D	Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (polytetra-fluoroethylene), bleached, impregnated, whether or not oiled (d)	total suspension
ex 81.04 G I	Managanese electrolytic of a purity of at least 99.5%	total suspension
ex 81.04 K I	Waste and scrap of titanium	total suspension
ex 81.04 M	Waste and scrap of uranium depleted in U 235	total suspension
ex 84.63	Forged and roughly shaped generator and turbine shafts of a weight exceeding 150 tons	total suspension

Notes:
(a) The application of this suspension will be subject to the conditions determined by the competent authorities.
(b) This suspension is due to terminate on February 14, 1974.
(c) This suspension is due to terminate on March 31, 1974.
(d) The application of this suspension raises definition difficulties for the United Kingdom.

EEC Information Unit

The DTI's EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of entry into the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.

The Unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 2479, 2480 or 3579 for questions on EEC matters.

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies may be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Decision 73/298/EEC supplementing Decision 68/183/EEC authorising certain management measures to be taken within the framework of the common organisation of agricultural markets. (*Official Journal* L279, October 5, 1973)

Corrigendum to Notice published in the *Official Journal* C29, May 12, 1973, on import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products. (*Official Journal* C79, October 2, 1973)

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 2722/73 on detailed rules for the application of Article 4b of Regulation (EEC) 974/71 as regards the organisation of the market in wine. (*Official Journal* L280, October 6, 1973)

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Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 2723/73 fixing the duration of special validity of export certificates for skimmed-milk powder exported within the framework of a tender. (*Official Journal* L280, October 6, 1973)

Corrigendum to Regulation (EEC) 1354/73 published in the *Official Journal* L141, May 28, 1973, amending Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 823/68 as regards the conditions for importation of certain cheeses. (*Official Journal* L283, October 10, 1973)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 2733/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 1280/71 laying down detailed rules for the buying-in of sugar by intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* L282, October 9, 1973)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 2735/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 2196/71 as regards the period of validity of import licences for cereals and certain processed products. (*Official Journal* L282, October 9, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 2737/73 laying down general rules to be applied in the event of the rice market being disturbed. (*Official Journal* L282, October 9, 1973)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 2738/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 859/72 on the treatment to be accorded to certain fruit and vegetables originating in Associated African States and Madagascar or in the Overseas Countries and Territories. (*Official Journal* L282, October 9, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 2739/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 860/72 on the treatment to be accorded to certain fruit and vegetables originating in Tanzania, Uganda or Kenya. (*Official Journal* L282, October 9, 1973)

Cattle, beef and veal. Decision 73/305/EEC authorising France not to apply in Corsica the premium system for the conversion of dairy herds to meat production and to grant in this region the development premium for the specialised raising of cattle for meat production. (*Official Journal* L283, October 10, 1973)

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Official Journal of the European Communities*, L274, October 1, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 2633/73 temporarily and partially suspending the autonomous duty in the Common Customs Tariff on almonds of subheading 08.05 A II.

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES—MATCHES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L283, October 10, 1973 contains the text of Decision 73/303/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to matches falling within heading 36.06 of the Common Customs Tariff originating in third countries and put into free circulation in other Member States.

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C79, October 2, 1973 contains the text of a Corrigendum to Publication of the present version of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 establishing common rules for imports from state-trading countries. (*Official Journal* C53, July 7, 1973)

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION—VALUE ADDED TAX: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C80, October 5, 1973 contains the text of a Proposal for a sixth Council Directive on the harmonisation of legislation of Member States concerning turnover taxes—Common system of value added tax: uniform basis of assessment.
Further information: HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, EC3R 7HE (tel. 01-626 1515).

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ITALY: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L254, September 11, 1973, contains the text of Decision 73/274/EEC on Article 20 of Italian Law No. 1101 of December 1, 1971, on the restructuring, reorganisation and conversion of the textile industry. The Decision requires Italy to abolish the temporary and partial reduction of social charges pertaining to family allowances provided for in Article 20 of Law No. 1101 of December 1, 1971, for the benefit of all textile industrial and small craft undertakings.
Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Chemicals and Textiles Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel. 01-834 4422 ext. 717).

New handbook for exporters

Can live trout be exported? What is an ATA carnet? Which goods are subject to security export controls? By how much will tariffs between the original six Common Market countries and the United Kingdom be reduced on January 1, 1974? What are factoring companies?

All these questions and many others, both easy and esoteric, are answered in the latest edition of the 'Export Handbook', published by the British Overseas Trade Board. It has been carefully brought up to date, but the services are constantly evolving and some changes might be discovered in practice.

The Handbook is a guide to the services available through Government offices and to those afforded by Trade Associations, Chambers of Commerce and other non-official agencies with which the British Overseas Trade Board collaborates in the export promotion field.

Information is provided in the Export Handbook under 10 main headings;

The British Overseas Trade Board and the organisation of DTI export promotion services
Information and advice
Trade Promotions overseas
Publicity
UK duty and tax reliefs
Export regulations and formalities
Overseas tariffs
Insurance
Finance
Other services.

Within these broad classifications, detailed guidance is given on subjects ranging from technical symposia and seminars to the Common Agricultural Policy regulations, and from finance for developing inventions to certifying the accuracy of measuring instruments. The aim of the Handbook is to assist present and potential exporters of all goods and services whether they have to do with consumer goods or capital projects.

The Handbook is designed as a comprehensive reference publication, providing useful addresses of specialist organisations in particular fields. For example, there are the names of over 250 buying houses in the United Kingdom representing overseas stores, together with the names and addresses of the principal non-official British Trade Organisations in more than 30 overseas countries.

To assist exporters to make full use of Government export services and advice the addresses of all the regional offices are given. There is also a long bibliography.

'Export Handbook 1973' can be obtained free of charge on application to Room 306, Gaywood House, 29 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW (tel: 01-222 7231 ext. 22) or to any Regional Office of the DTI.

EEC-Mediterranean Agreement

As reported in *Trade and Industry*, October 4, 1973, the EEC-Egypt Agreement and Enlargement Protocol will enter into force on November 1, 1973.

Enlargement Protocols to the EEC Agreements with Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Lebanon are now expected to enter into force on January 1, 1974.

Further details of dates of implementation are available from, DTI, Commercial Relations and Exports Division 3, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3475).

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs (second from left), and Mr. Malcolm Methven, the new Director General of Fair Trading (right), pictured with officers of the Retail Standards Association—Mr. G. J. G. Fisher, chairman (second from right), a director of Courtaulds Ltd., and Mr. Roger Diplock, director. The picture was taken in London last week before Sir Geoffrey spoke at a lunch held by the association in conjunction with its annual meeting. The Office of the Director General of Fair Trading opens on November 1.

'The role of multi-national companies in Britain'

—Mr. Christopher Chataway

BRITAIN'S approach to multi-national companies operating in this country was outlined on October 16, by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development.

He told delegates at the American Chamber of Commerce European Seminar in London that the current trend is for rapid growth of both international investment and multi-national companies and that it has been predicted this growth of international enterprise will accelerate further during the next two decades. It was all too easy, he said, for people at large to conjure up pictures of remote 'financiers' who made decisions affecting workers, consumers and even national economies they cared nothing about. It was, therefore, important for Governments to formulate their policies on the basis of the facts—not one-sided distortions of one kind or another. 'The British Government strongly encourages overseas direct investment in this country. We offer overseas firms the same facilities and incentives as those applying to British owned companies and they operate within the same framework of company and tax law as domestic firms. In return we expect the same high and rising standards of corporate behaviour as from national enterprises. Substantially this positive attitude has been the policy of successive British Governments.'

Mr. Chataway pointed out that no British Government would tamper with the long tradition of fairness and non-discrimination towards capital invested in this country. 'For one thing' he said, 'we have twice as much invested abroad as is invested by overseas companies in Britain. The foreign investor knows, therefore, that this is a country with a strong interest in fairness.'

'Only by applying high standards of both openness and fair dealing wherever they operate will international enterprises clear up suspicion and mistrust about their actions.

'It is not sufficient for such enterprises to display goodwill only during the early days of setting up new operations in a host country. A real and continuing dialogue with their local employees, consumers and other interested parties is essential.'

Companies Registration Office will move to Cardiff

THE Government's decision to move the Companies Registration Office from London to Cardiff was announced on October 16 by Mr. Kenneth Baker, Parliamentary Secretary, Civil Service Department, during the debate in the House of Commons on the Hardman Report.

The Companies Registration Office, which is part of the Companies Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, will occupy the new Maindy building now under construction. Initially about 1,000 jobs will be involved; the move is expected to be completed by about the end of 1975. As part of the dispersal plans, arrangements are being made to film the main records so that a London reading room can be retained for the benefit of users who cannot arrange to consult the full company files in Cardiff.

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has underlined two important benefits which will arise from this decision. By removing the constraints on accommodation and recruitment in London, it will enable the Companies Registration Office to fulfil its role as a fully efficient up-to-date operation, capable of meeting the heavy increase in the demand on its services; and it will provide a welcome number of additional jobs in the Cardiff area which has Assisted Area status.

In welcoming the decision Mr. Peter Thomas, Secretary of State for Wales, has said that a project involving so many new job opportunities is particularly pleasing at the present time for Cardiff. It represents a further stage in the continuing dispersal of public service jobs to South Wales and is a good augury for the future. Wales is recognised as a good location for dispersal and the new announcement emphasises the increasing importance of Cardiff as a major administrative centre. This development, and in particular the move of Companies Registration Office, reflects to a high degree a major effort by the Cardiff Authorities to attract new service industry to the City.

Notes

The Hardman Report on The Dispersal of Government Work from London (Cmnd 5322) was prepared by Sir Henry Hardman and published by the Government in June 1973. The recommendation that Companies Registration Office should be moved to Cardiff was part of wider recommendations involving a possible total of 5,000 dispersed jobs to South Wales over a period of years.

Companies Registration Office administers the provisions of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 relating to the registration of companies and is responsible for the collection and custody of statutory returns and documents required to be rendered by Companies, and for making these available for inspection by the Public. The Office also has a registration function under the Registration of Business Names Act 1916; the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act 1881; the Limited Partnership Act 1907; the Protection of Depositors Act 1963; and the custody of miscellaneous other statutory records, etc.

Most of the staff will need to be recruited locally.

Mr. Christopher Chataway welcomes new jobs boost in Scotland and Wales

MR. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, welcomed on October 18 the news that Hoover Ltd. are to create about 6,000 new jobs in Wales and Scotland by expanding their operations in Merthyr Tydfil in Glamorgan and Cambuslang in Lanarkshire. About 3,000 new jobs will be created in each area.

He said that plans for these expansions had, for some months, been discussed between the Department of Trade and Industry and the company and he was glad to see this evidence of the company's response to the incentives available under the Industry Act.

Mr. Chataway said that the project in Merthyr Tydfil will, by providing 3,000 additional jobs by 1978, go a long way to offset the effects of the rundown of steel-making in Ebbw Vale. Similarly Hoover's project for Cambuslang will alleviate the difficult unemployment problems in West Central Scotland.

He said he was gratified to learn that a considerable proportion of the products of the two new factories would be exported and that these opportunities have arisen as a direct result of Britain's entry into Europe.

Foreign currency borrowing

(i) Exchange cover scheme for public sector borrowing

IT was announced on March 6 that exchange cover facilities would be restored for US dollar borrowing by certain public sector bodies. The Government is now willing to consider applications for cover for borrowing in other currencies. Despite the change in exchange control arrangements being announced simultaneously, the cover arrangement for public sector borrowing will continue to operate only in respect of loans for periods of five years or more. Before giving consent to applications, the Treasury will have to be satisfied that the terms and conditions, including the currency, size and timing of the borrowing, are appropriate, both in relation to the UK balance of payments and to prevailing conditions in international capital markets.

(ii) Foreign currency borrowing for domestic use

The exchange control arrangements governing foreign currency borrowing by UK residents to finance expenditure in the United Kingdom have been changed with effect from October 19. Such borrowing will in future normally have to be maintained for a minimum period of two years instead of the previous period of five years. Individual applications, which must continue to be made to the Bank of England, will however be considered in the light of the Bank's guidance to UK banks on their sterling lending.

Loans authorised under existing arrangements are not affected except that applications may be made to the Bank of England for the two year minimum to be applied to any undrawn portion.

Small Firms Information Centre opens in Luton

MR. Anthony Grant, Minister with special responsibility for Small Firms, opened a Small Firms Information Centre in Luton on October 23.

This is one of a national network of information centres to be opened throughout Britain before the end of the year. They will offer a free signposting service to small firms and people wishing to set up in business, to assist them in finding the right sources of advice for their problems.

The Luton Centre is at 35 Wellington Street, Luton LU1 2SB. It serves Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and is under the management of Mr. Leslie Fitton.

Since their appointment earlier this year, Mr. Fitton and his staff have been engaged in building a data bank of sources of information and advice, and have established close co-operation with a number of organisations in the area offering specialist advisory services. A 'Freefone' service has been installed so that all calls to the centre are free of charge to the inquirer.

Conference on energy policy

MR. Tom Boardman, the Minister for Industry, held a conference on energy policy at the Civil Service College, Sunningdale, on October 18 and 19. The conference was attended by the chairmen of the nationalised energy industries (the National Coal Board, the British Gas Corporation, the Electricity Council and the Central Electricity Generating Board), the Atomic Energy Authority and of major oil companies. The chairman of the British Steel Corporation attended as an observer, and senior Government officials were also present.

The conference was part of the continuing process of consulting the leaders of the fuel industries and other interests concerned on energy prospects and problems generally, and on the development of energy policy.

The conference proceedings consisted of a review of world prospects for the supply and demand of all the main sources of energy and discussion of the problems of each, with particular reference to the United Kingdom.

Commencement of the Fair Trading Act

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has made the Fair Trading Act 1973 (Commencement No. 2) Order 1973, bringing all the remaining provisions of the Act into operation on November 1, 1973.

Those provisions of the Act which relate to pyramid selling were brought into operation on September 14 by the Commencement No. 1 Order.

The present Order relates to all the remaining provisions of the Act, including those providing for the appointment of a Director General of Fair Trading.

The Order carries the reference 1652 (C.49) in the Statutory Instruments series and is obtainable from HMSO.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed mergers between the following companies:

Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd. and Aberdare Holdings Ltd.

Inchcape and Co. Ltd. and Mann Egerton and Co. Ltd.

Stanley Sheriden Holdings Ltd. and the Classic and Essoldo cinema chains

Turner Newall Ltd. and certain interests of Bakelite Xylonite Ltd.

Acquisition by Oy Nokia AB and G. A. Serlachius Oy (two Finnish companies) of a 50 per cent interest in British Tissues Ltd.

W. and C. French Ltd. and J. L. Kier and Co. Ltd.

Buitoni Perugina Ltd. and the Grocery Products Division of J. Bibby and Sons Ltd.

Charrington, Gardner, Locket and Co. Ltd. and Dundee, Perth and London Securities Ltd.

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147).

Aerospace Minister confident that policies to reduce aircraft noise disturbance will succeed

CONFIDENCE in the success of DTI policies to reduce aircraft noise disturbance was expressed by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, on October 17.

Mr. Heseltine, who was opening the annual conference of the Aerodrome Owners' Association in Blackpool, said:

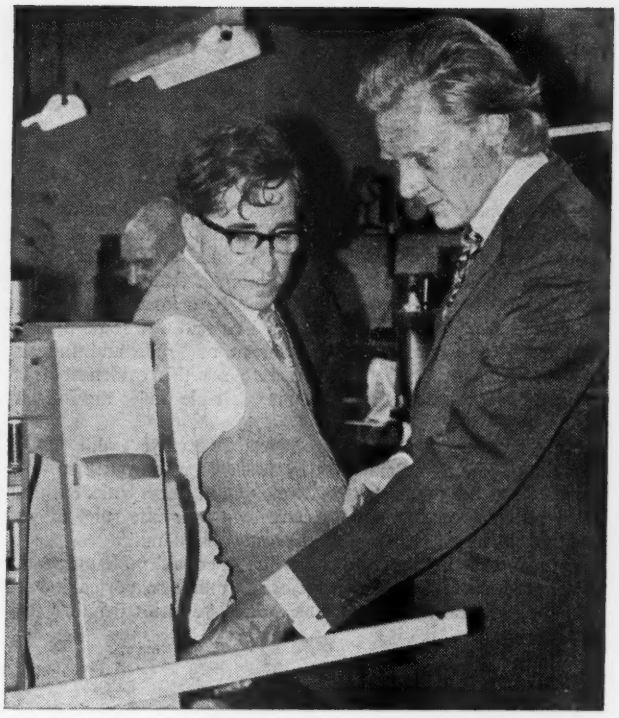
'I would like to make it very clear that we in DTI are deeply conscious of the distress that aircraft noise causes a large number of people living close to our airports, and we are therefore devoting a lot of effort to finding ways of reducing this noise. Unfortunately, there is no panacea. I am confident nonetheless that our policies, which are designed to bring about a steady reduction in noise disturbance, will be successful.

'The contractual and cost-sharing arrangements between Rolls-Royce, Dowty Rotol Limited and the Government, announced some time ago, cover a programme for the study and testing of noise-reducing techniques using as a basis the M45 engine and the Dowty Rotol variable pitch fan. The results should be applicable to a wide range of aircraft. This programme is budgeted to cost £2¼ million of which this Government is contributing £1.4 million.

'In August last the British Aircraft Corporation announced a programme for the development of a "hushkit" to quieten the engines in the BAC One-Eleven family of aircraft. This should make it possible to bring about an appreciable reduction in disturbance at major airports.

'In a different part of the field, the levels of sound proofing grant available under the Heathrow Noise Insulation Grants Scheme were significantly improved last autumn and we have since introduced a scheme on similar lines at Gatwick. We shall be reviewing both schemes later this year.

'To help in reducing disturbance at major airports, the number of night jet movements allowed at Heathrow and Gatwick from April 1 to October 31 has been further reduced this year; and the restrictions will continue next year. Similar action has been taken by the respective Corporations at Luton and Manchester—where, by the way, they also introduced noise insulation grants schemes some time ago, at no small cost to them.'



Mr. Michael Heseltine, the Minister responsible for research, operates a carpet testing instrument during a visit to Wira (formerly the Wool Industries Research Association) at Leeds. Wira has developed a number of carpet testing devices, some of which form the basis of British and international standards. Instructing the Minister for Aerospace and Shipping in the use of the instrument is Mr. George Settle, head of the physical testing section.

Maplin

On Maplin, Mr. Heseltine said: 'Throughout the world the choice of sites for airports is increasingly controversial. Controversial both inside and outside the aviation industry. Maplin is no exception. But in deciding the site of a major London airport, the Government was bound to weigh factors affecting the community at large which of course does not see these matters only from an aviation standpoint.

'Since we made our decision the emphasis in the lengthy debate about the third London airport has shifted on to the question of whether we need one at all. I have made my position clear on this on several occasions. We could somehow cope for a time by expanding existing London airports. That would be a solution in narrow aviation terms but I doubt if the industry would welcome the congestion and frustration to its customers that would result, and the cost in damage to the environment would be very serious indeed. At Heathrow, for example, would not airlines and their passengers be disturbed at the thought of trying to reach and pass through the airport if passenger throughput were to reach four times its present level? And would we accept the noise burden on those living near the airport as acceptable in a civilised community? Heathrow was never designed nor located with such vast numbers in mind. Do we want five times today's passenger traffic—or more—at Gatwick? And major development at Stansted?

'At Maplin, on the other hand, there is the opportunity to create, on reclaimed land, an airport designed to cater efficiently for the needs of S.E. England for the rest of this century. I would have thought that the aviation industry would see the great advantages of operating from the most up-to-date airport in the congestion and

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Tugs and tractors, fork lift and reach trucks, delivery vehicles, platform trucks, industrial sweepers, refuse collection vehicles and personnel carriers trundled over the thick carpet of a London hotel last week. They were on a parade of electric vehicles at a seminar run by the Electric Vehicle Association of Great Britain. The seminar was on the use of electric vehicles in international airports—hence an opening speech by Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping. Seated by the Minister in the picture on the left is Mr. J. H. M. Russell, cargo operations development manager, British Airways (European Division). Representatives of overseas airports were among speakers and delegates. The picture on the right shows a fourth Cabac street cleaning vehicle for the London Borough of Haringey, made by Smith's Electric Vehicles Ltd., Gateshead. The company received an order at the seminar for a baggage-trawling and tug version following extensive trials at London (Heathrow) Airport. Many Cabac dairy vehicles are in service at home and in the Netherlands and South Africa.

restriction. As aerodrome owners I hope you will also see the great advantage of gearing airport planning with the ultimate annual passenger demand figure—125 million—in mind, rather than attempting to cope by a series of compromises and stop-gap measures. Maplin can, of course, only be achieved at a cost but any solution will be expensive. We are, at present, as you probably know, engaged on a study to make an up-to-date assessment of the financial, environmental, planning, congestion and aviation costs of alternative strategies in relation to Maplin. The results of this study will be presented to Parliament, and the general public in good time for them to be studied before Parliament finally gives the go ahead to the Maplin project.'

Bigger R & D Requirements Board with wider scope

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, has increased the membership of the former Chemical and Mineral Processes and Plant Requirements Board from 16 to 19, widened its scope and changed its title to Chemicals and Minerals Requirements Board.

He has done this because, under the terms of last year's White Paper 'Framework for Government Research and Development' (Cmnd 5046), the Department of Trade and Industry is now responsible for part of the funds which the Department of Education and Science formerly provided from its science budget for the Natural Environment Research Council.

The amount transferred will rise from £1.6 million in 1973/74 to £3.3 million in 1975/76. The new board will, initially, spend the greater part of the transferred funds. The Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board will spend the rest.

The new board will be concerned with research and development work on mineral resources which the Institute of Geological Sciences is conducting on NERC's behalf both on the mainland and on the Continental Shelf.

The Minister has appointed Mr. H. R. Warman, exploration manager, British Petroleum Ltd. as an additional independent member. Dr. P. A. Sabine, assistant director, IGS, and Mr. L. Williams, head of DTI's Petroleum Production Division, have joined the official membership. Mr. D. C. Clark, head of DTI's Minerals, Metals and Electrical Engineering Division, continues as chairman of the larger board.

The board is one of seven Requirements Boards set up since October 1972 to implement the customer/contractor principle in industrial research and development. Its purpose is to determine, in agreement with the Minister, the objectives and balance of the Department's intra-mural and, where appropriate, extra-mural R and D programmes.

DTI scientists help develop world's most accurate telescope

WORK by three scientists at the Department of Trade and Industry's National Engineering Laboratory will enable the £6½ million Anglo-Australian telescope to be commissioned at New South Wales, in the spring of 1975 to be the world's most accurate.

The telescope's accuracy will result from the work of metrologists Ray Kirk and Jim Hemmings, and electronics engineer Peter McGregor. They set up special equipment to calibrate 20 tons of drive gears which will be used to rotate the telescope. As a result the giant 150-inch reflecting telescope will be capable of more precise star-tracking than any other major astronomical telescope in the world. Until now, it has not been possible to calibrate rotational tracking accuracies of long-range telescopes before they are working. The three men at NEL, East Kilbride, Glasgow, have achieved this feat for the first time.

The British and Australian Governments jointly fund the Anglo-Australian telescope project. Each Government makes an equal contribution. Britain's share is contributed through the Science Research Council's Astronomy and Space Division.

To be computer-controlled, the telescope will have a library of programs to enable it to track stars, automatically and precisely, despite the earth's rotation. Because of NEL's new calibration technique, any potential positioning deviations arising from gear inaccuracies will be cancelled out by means of error correction data built into each star-tracking program.

The new calibration techniques which the three NEL scientists developed can be used to ensure greater accuracy in colour printing. It can also be applied to gear-cutting machines in order to produce higher quality and more accurate gears. And it can be adapted to precision control of machine tools.

Price Commission's second quarterly report

THE second Report of the Price Commission, published on October 16 (HMSO price 37p), sets out, as required under the Counter-Inflation Act 1973, how the Commission has discharged its functions during the quarter June 1 to August 31, 1973.

It emphasises that there is little doubt that, but for the Price Code and the Price Commission's administration of it, 'price increases this summer would have been on a much greater scale than they have been,' (para 8.1). At the same time this result has been produced 'without damage to industry.'

During the period June 1 to August 31, the Commission's efforts were directed primarily to dealing with notifications of increases in prices and charges by the largest (Category I) firms in the manufacturing and service sectors. But these three months also saw the coming into effect of the second part of the system of control of the Price Code, ie the control over net profit margins and, in the case of distribution, over gross percentage margins as well. The Report reviews these various aspects.

Pre-notification of price increases (paras 3.2 to 3.11)

From the beginning of Stage 2 to the end of August, a total of 786 applications for price increases had been received from 125 pre-notifying companies. Of these, nearly a third were withdrawn or rejected after examination by the Commission. A further third were reduced in amount. And only a third were approved as originally notified.

Thus whereas the average price increase applied for by all these pre-notifying companies was 6.4 per cent the average price increase eventually approved was only 4.4 per cent and the consumer, industrial and domestic, was saved some £316 million, at trade prices—and much more at retail prices.

If this 4.4 per cent were applied to the turnover of all the companies in the pre-notification category (and not just to those companies which actually applied for a price increase), the rate of price increase for the period April to August would come out at the equivalent of 0.57 per cent a month (less than 7 per cent a year)—(para 3.10). This is significantly less than the figure of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per month derived in the Price Commission's earlier report (which covered April and May alone) and significantly less than the figure of 1 per cent a month and about 13 per cent a year by which the wholesale price index increased over this period.

More generally the Report notes (para 3.8) the extent to which the prices of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry have continued to rise (by 15 per cent over April to August). But the increase in wholesale prices (ie output prices) over this period was 4 per cent. This suggests, and the Price Commission's experience confirms, that other costs have risen more slowly. And an important contribution has been increased labour productivity and absorption of overheads in a period of rapidly rising output (para 3.9). If output continues to increase and industry continues to absorb many of its costs increases, then, despite recent big increases in import prices and material costs, the resulting increase in output prices should be contained 'within reasonable limits' (para 3.11).

Profit margin control for Category I companies (paras 3.12 to 3.17)

Category I companies were required to establish their profit margin reference levels (generally the average net profit margin achieved in the best two of the last five years of account) by May 31. Many failed to do so by that date but by the end of August, virtually all these reference levels were registered although many are still the subject of discussion and examination.

A preliminary examination of the first periodic returns from these companies on their current net profit margins (information which had to be supplied by August 11) revealed that a number were operating in excess of their reference levels. The Commission has written to these firms asking what action they propose to take to eliminate the excess. Where satisfactory explanation is not forthcoming, the Commission is empowered to use Section 6 of the Counter-Inflation Act to issue an Order requiring a price reduction.

Category II firms: control over prices and profits (paras 3.18 to 3.21)

The control over Category II concerns is exercised primarily on the basis of the periodic returns which they are required to make. Some 400 Category II concerns had submitted returns by the end of August (out of a possible total of 700-1,000. Para 3.19 explains the problems of categorisation). Examination of these returns has now begun. And again where this indicates that a firm is operating above its net profit margin reference level or where price increases which appear unjustified have been made, the matter is pursued as for a Category I company.

Distribution: control over gross and net profit margins (paras 3.22 to 3.27)

The control over distributors is by reference to their gross and net profit margins. None have to pre-notify; the larger have to report.

There are about 250 distributors in the reporting Category II, entailing some 300 reports when subsidiaries are included, and full returns had been received from some 179 by the end of August. In about 100 cases no returns at all had been received and the Commission began following these up. This action has been effective in many cases. 'We hope to avoid resort to prosecution but this remains the ultimate sanction if the statutory obligations are not complied with.' (para 3.23).

Of these 179 concerns, over two-thirds were within their gross and net profit reference levels. Of the rest who had exceeded either or both of these reference levels, the excess was generally small although in a few cases it was large. In some instances the firms explained at the time they rendered their returns the reason for the excess and the measures taken to correct the position. Where this was not done, the Commission immediately asked for this information. If the Commission was not satisfied with the answer, it pursued the matter further.

Effectiveness of the Price Code (paras 7.1 to 7.22)

This section of the Report examines how the control has operated in terms of impact and effectiveness. It takes two arguments that have been widely advanced—on the dis-allowance of certain costs (paras 7.3 to 7.6) and on the productivity deduction (paras 7.7 to 7.8)—and examines them in the light of four months' experience of the operation of the Price Code. It concludes that industry has not been significantly prejudiced by the exclusion of certain costs from the list of allowable costs (para 7.4) and that the productivity deduction may or may not impose a burden depending upon the trend of productivity (para 7.8). It finds no evidence to support the estimate that a 25 per cent increase in output would be necessary to maintain profit margins (para 7.10).

Indeed, some aspects of the Code have worked in industry's favour (paras 7.11 on the fixing of profit reference levels and 7.12 on the sub-dividing of enterprises).

Pay Board's second quarterly report

THE second quarterly report of the Pay Board on its work from June to August was published on October 16 as House of Commons Paper No. 438, HMSO 13p.

The report laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State for Employment, describes how the Pay Board has discharged its functions of implementing the Pay Code under Part II of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973.

The report shows that between April 2 and August 31 the Pay Board received details of 6,425 settlements covering 15.3 million employees.

It approved or screened:

5,143 settlements covering 11.9 million employees.

1,270 settlements covering nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million employees containing some redistributive elements benefiting the lower paid.

1,131 settlements for more than 1.6 million women which contained movements towards equal pay.

37 settlements outside the pay limit containing reductions in hours (towards 40 hours a week); 81 containing improvements in holidays, and 112 containing improvements in (or new) occupational pension schemes and death benefit schemes.

Price increase applications

THE Price Commission have considered applications for price increases on non-food products from Category I companies. The increases below have been allowed on the grounds of higher allowable costs, mainly of labour and raw materials, except for one case, which has been allowed under the loss-making provisions of the Code.

GKN Bolts and Nuts Ltd. (GKN Group): An average of 7.9 per cent ranging between 7.5 per cent and 10.0 per cent for nuts and bolts. This increase has been allowed under the loss-making provisions of the Code.

Wall Paper Manufacturers Ltd. (Reed International): An average of 5.35 per cent on wall coverings due to higher costs, mainly of base paper. The company had previously submitted an application for an increase of 8.11 per cent which was rejected because the Commission were not satisfied that it would not cause the company to exceed its profit margin reference level.

Creda Electric Ltd., Jackson Electric Ltd., Radiation Sunhouse Ltd., Russell Hobbs Ltd. (subsidiaries of Tube Investments Ltd.): Increases ranging from 4.7 per cent to 7.11 per cent on various domestic appliances and 10.0 per cent on spin dryers. These are due to the higher costs of labour, materials and bought-in components.

Dunlop Ltd.—UK Tyre Group: An average of 5.8 per cent for tyres sold in the replacement market, due mainly to the increased cost of raw rubber.

Richards and Ross Ltd. (subsidiary of Tube Investments Ltd.): 5.01 per cent on light gauge manipulated steel tube mainly due to the higher costs of steel tubings and steel components.

Sir W. H. Bailey and Co. Ltd. (subsidiary of Imperial Metal Industries Ltd.): 5 per cent on industrial valves (ferrous and non-ferrous) based on the increased cost of materials, mainly gun metal, and labour.

ICI Ltd.: 3.6 per cent on 'Welvic' Polyvinyl Chloride Compounds and Masterbatches, 6.2 per cent on Polyvinyl Chloride and 2.9 per cent on Diphenyl Oxide and Thermex. These all result mainly from the increased cost of the naphtha derivatives from which they are made. An average of 6.5 per cent which is less than applied for, for solid carbon dioxide (Drikold), due to increases in labour and other allowable costs.

BP Chemicals Ltd.: 10.53 pence per gallon on fermentation alcohol. This is due to increases in the price of imported raw materials, principally molasses.

Synthetic Resins Ltd.: An average of 9.0 per cent in the price of synthetic resins justified solely by continuing increases in the cost of materials.

The British Oxygen Co. Ltd. (Welding Product Division): An average of 7.4 per cent on manual equipment for oxy-acetylene welding and cutting (except copper based rods). The increase which will vary for individual items from 7.0 per cent to 8.5 per cent is mainly due to higher costs of materials and labour.

Interior and Structural Cleaners Ltd. (subsidiary of Initial Services Ltd.): 5.55 per cent on a range of contractual daily cleaning and maintenance services in offices and other buildings, mainly reflecting increased labour costs, and effective from November 1.

Initial Services Ltd. (Linen Supply Division): An average of 9.37 per cent for a range of linen hire services, mainly due to increased labour and material costs and effective from November 1.

Tate and Lyle Transport Ltd.: An average of 5.86 per cent for warehousing and distribution charges to Tate and Lyle Refineries Ltd. and 10.36 per cent on charges to other customers. The increases, which are effective from November 1, are due mainly to increases in labour and transport sub-contracting costs.

Applications from the following companies have been considered by the Commission, with the following results:

The Commission have rejected an application from **Bertorelli's Ice Cream Co. Ltd.** (a subsidiary of Glacier Foods Ltd.) for an increase averaging 8 per cent over their range of products. The reason for the rejection is that the profit margin reference level for the company has not yet been settled.

The following increases take effect at once or within the next few days, except where otherwise stated.

Van den Berghs and Jurgens Ltd.: Increases averaging 6.2 per cent for margarines and cooking fats for the retail trade. They are due to the higher costs of edible oils.

Beecham Foods: Increases averaging 5.2 per cent to be applied selectively on their range of soft drinks. They are due mainly to the higher costs of raw materials.

Golden Wonder Ltd.: A weight reduction equivalent to a price increase averaging 4.8 per cent over the range of potato crisp products. This is due mainly to higher costs of raw materials, particularly cooking oil, and will take effect from November 1.

Burton's Gold Medal Biscuits Ltd.: Increases averaging 7.4 per cent over their range of biscuits. These are due to higher costs of raw materials, particularly biscuit flour, oils and fats, and chocolate.

Unigate Foods Ltd.: Increases averaging £6.31 per cwt on the company's range of almond and kernel products, including marzipan, which are supplied to the bakery and confectionery trade. The increases, which are less than those applied for, are due to the higher cost of imported raw materials.

ABM (Malting) Ltd.: An increase averaging £51.49 per metric ton of malt produced from the 1973 harvest. The increase is due mainly to the higher cost of barley.

Grand Metropolitan Hotels: Increases averaging 2.7 per cent overall which will be reflected in accommodation charges in their London and provincial hotels. The increases which are lower than those applied for are due to increased labour, material and other operating costs. They will be included in the company's tariffs for advance bookings but will not take effect until April 1, 1974.

Notes

The increases shown are increases in the average net prices to trade customers such as wholesalers and retailers.

As the Price Code does not directly control the retail prices of individual products, prices in the shops will vary depending upon the type of shop, discounts, pricing policies, etc. Under the Code, however, every distributor is subject to strict limits on the gross percentage and net profit margins on his sales as a whole.

Timber prices to be reduced

FOLLOWING discussions with the Price Commission about reported excesses over gross or net profit margin levels in May and June, a number of distributors of timber have agreed to reductions of up to 5 per cent in their selling prices. These reductions amount to about £1½ million.

The Commission is still in correspondence with a number of distributors, in this and other industries, with a view to securing similar corrective price reductions in respect of their May and June trading.

New president and chairman for BSI

SIR Anthony Bowlby has been elected president of the British Standards Institution for the coming year in succession to Lord Sherfield, who has served the maximum term.

Professor Sir Frederick Warner has been elected chairman of BSI in succession to Mr. E. W. Greensmith, who has served the maximum term of three years in the office and is now deputy president.

Mr. George Beeby, a former chairman of BSI, has retired as a deputy president.

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16

Dispersal of DTI work

In answer to a question on what office buildings were examined during 1973 with a view to transferring further Department of Trade and Industry work outside London, Mr. Walker said: 'In the light of the dispersal recommendations for my department in the Hardman Report, consideration has been given, with the co-operation of the Property Services Agency, to a number of new and existing buildings in the North East and in the Cardiff area for the work concerned.'

Price Commission accountants

Sir Geoffrey Howe said, in reply to a question, that 34 professionally qualified accountants were currently employed by the Price Commission.

Banks Committee report on patent law

Replying to a question on legislation to implement the report of the Banks Committee, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'It is clearly desirable that new British patent law should, in addition to implementing the main recommendations of the Banks Committee be as consistent as possible with the new Community patent law. The latter, as defined in the two European Patent Conventions, will not be finally settled until next May. My right hon. Friend does not therefore, now propose to introduce new patent legislation in the next Session of Parliament, but to do so as soon as practicable thereafter.'

Sales to South Africa

A statement was requested on the policy of HMG as a shareholder in ICL towards the involvement of that company in the sale of equipment to South Africa to assist in the administration of pass laws and other apartheid legislation. Mr. Chataway answered: 'There is no international agreement to control computer sales to South Africa, and there are therefore no restrictions on companies including ICL's British and foreign competitors selling computer equipment to South Africa. In view of this, the Government does not propose to depart from the undertaking given by the previous Government when it subscribed for shares in ICL in 1968, not to intervene in the day-to-day affairs of the company.'

Supplies of waste paper

Mr. Chataway told a Member inquiring about the supply position of waste-paper as a raw material for the paper and board industry, that both supplies and consumption were running at high levels. 'I understand that although supplies are adequate at present difficulties may be experienced in the next few months,' he said. 'The situation is being kept under review.'

North Sea oil

A question was asked on the number of contracts for semi-submersible drilling rigs for use in the North Sea placed since July; the total value of the work involved; and how many of these contracts had been awarded in Scotland and the United Kingdom.

'No new contracts have been placed in the United Kingdom since July 1973 for semi-submersible drilling rigs for use in the North Sea,' answered Mr. Chataway.

Nodule mining

Mr. Chataway was asked what Government and private British resources had been allocated to nodule mining in recent years; and to which sea bed area the main British activity had been directed. 'My Department and the Institute of Geological Sciences are taking an active interest in this promising source of raw materials but no Government resources have yet been allocated to it,' he answered. 'I am aware that private companies are also interested; this is a matter of commercial confidence for the companies concerned.'

Registration of engineers

A question on representations to the Chartered Engineering Institutions with regard to the outstanding problems relating to the Register of Engineers, was answered by Mr. Heseltine who said: 'I am having continuing discussions with the Council of Engineering Institutions about the registration of engineers.'

Steel exports

Mr. Emery answered a question on the volume of export of steel and steel products during the first six months of 1973 as recorded by HM Customs and Excise, and by the steel industry, respectively; and an explanation of any discrepancy between the two figures.

He gave the following figures:

Export of steel and steel products recorded by:	HM Customs and Excise	Steel Producers
Jan.-June 1973	2.18 million tonnes	1.87 million tonnes

Mr. Emery said: 'Tonnages recorded by HM Customs and Excise commonly exceed those of the steel producers. The discrepancy reflects the inclusion in Customs' figures of exports of steel producers and may also result from occasional differences of definition and dates of recording.'

Flight of Pan-American aircraft

In answer to a question on the circumstances in which Pan-American Boeing 747 flew over the Windsor area on June 29, Mr. Onslow said: 'As a result of further enquiries by my Department Pan-American report that, in the event of an engine failure in the early stages of take-off, their standard operating procedures call for a climb at a minimum safety speed to the altitude selected for level flight acceleration to flap-retraction speed. The United States regulations specify this altitude as a minimum of 400 feet; Pan-American recommend 800 feet with consideration being given to the aircraft's performance. They stated that on this occasion the Captain selected 500 feet and pointed out that at maximum take-off weight the Boeing 747 with an inoperative engine has to maintain level flight for a significant distance to enable it to accelerate to flap-retraction speed. Their investigation brought to light the fact that the crew of the aircraft forgot to retract the landing gear when the emergency developed and this could have contributed in large measure to the distance which was flown in level flight at relatively low altitude. While I have no reason to believe the incident created any significant hazard, the failure in crew drills gives cause for some concern and I understand the Civil Aviation Authority are pursuing this aspect with the United States Federal Aviation Administration. I am glad to have had this opportunity to supplement and correct the information which I gave in reply to my hon. Friend's Question on July 5.'

Air navigation

Mr. Heseltine, replying to a request for a statement on the activities of the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation, of which the United Kingdom is a member, said: 'Copies of the Tenth Annual Report of the Eurocontrol Organisation, summarising its activities during 1972 have been placed in the Library of the House.'

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. Peter Walker

Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Sir Geoffrey Howe
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade: Lord Limerick

Minister for Industrial Development: Mr. Christopher Chataway
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development: Mr. Anthony Grant

Minister for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Michael Heseltine
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Minister for Industry: Mr. Tom Boardman
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs: Mr. Peter Emery

Minister without Portfolio: Lord Drumalbyn

European launcher

A Member asked why policy had been changed at the meeting of the Palais d'Egmont on July 31, from one of opposing a French-inspired launcher development, to one of support for a European launcher. Mr. Heseltine answered: 'There has been no change in the British attitude towards the development of a European launcher and the UK is not a participant in the current L3S project. Nevertheless, in the interests of achieving wider agreement on European space activities, we were bound to recognise the desire of our partners to proceed with a launcher project. Our contribution to this takes the form of payment for the development by British companies of technology and some hardware. The French are to contribute a similar sum to the British led MAROTS.

'These negotiation's were part of a process that has led to agreement to establish a European Space Agency and for Europe to pursue more coordinated space policies than hitherto.'

Replying to questions on the British share of the European launcher, and the percentage of the £4.7 million to be spent on L3S, which would be spent in Great Britain, Mr. Heseltine said that Britain had agreed to contribute fixed sums to specific parts, yet to be agreed, of the European launcher rather than to accept a share in the launcher itself.

The maximum sum of £4.7 million to be spent on the relevant technology included provision for over-run; the basic estimate was £3.9 million. The detailed allocation of work was still under discussion, but the aim was that at least 80 per cent of the money would be spent in the UK. The French had agreed that if the work placed in the UK did not reach this target, the British contribution would be reduced accordingly.

World commodity prices

A question was asked on the increase in world commodity prices over and above that prevailing a year previously using the most appropriate comprehensive index available, during each month since January 1960. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied that coverage of the term 'world commodity prices' was often restricted to goods traded on the organised Exchanges conducting international business, and to the prices ruling on those Exchanges. 'Index numbers of these prices are not compiled by my Department but may be obtained from publications such as *The Economist* on whose figures the first table is based,' he said. 'If the coverage is extended to include all primary commodities and non-ferrous base metals, and to take into account not only prices on the Exchanges but other prices at which these goods are sold throughout the world, the best source is the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The second table is based on their figures which are compiled quarterly. Both *The Economist* and the United Nations express their indices in terms of US dollars.'

WORLD EXPORT PRICES OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES AND NON-FERROUS BASE METALS (US DOLLARS)

Percentage changes compared with corresponding Quarter of preceding year

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
1960	+ 3	—	− 1	− 3
1961	− 4	− 2	− 2	− 2
1962	− 1	− 2	− 1	+ 1
1963	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3	+ 7
1964	+ 9	+ 5	+ 4	+ 1
1965	− 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1
1966	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1
1967	− 3	− 5	− 4	− 3
1968	− 1	− 1	− 1	—
1969	+ 2	+ 5	+ 8	+ 8
1970	+ 5	+ 4	+ 2	—
1971	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 6
1972	+11	+10	+11	+15
1973	+21	+29	(+49)*	

* DTI estimate of change in U.N. figures
Source: Statistical Office for the UN.

European space programmes

Answering questions on discussions with European countries on post-Apollo and space matters since July 31; and with representatives of the European Space Conference Mr. Heseltine said: 'The European Space Conference last met on July 31 when it was agreed in principle to take the following steps:

(1) the establishment of a European Space Agency replacing both ELDO and ESRO;
(2) development of Spacelab within the US post-Apollo programme;
(3) development of the L3S launcher;
(4) development of a maritime communications satellite.

'There have been no subsequent Ministerial discussions but officials have since established the details of this package on which there is now full agreement.'

Marine satellite programme

A Member who asked why the proposal for a British or European Geostationary Technology Satellite had been dropped was told by Mr. Heseltine that the offer to Europe of participation in the maritime communications version of the UK Geostationary Technology Satellite (GTS) project was withdrawn at the European Space Conference in July 1973. Instead, it was agreed that the UK should take a majority share in the development of a maritime communications satellite known as MAROTS, based on the ESRO prototype telecommunications satellite (OTS). Mr. Heseltine added: 'Having consulted British industry, I decided that the value to the UK of the wider agreement reached at the Conference, on a genuine European effort in space, fully justified this change of policy.'

Asked what conditions were imposed by the French on July 31 for participation in a marine satellite programme, Mr. Heseltine said: 'No special conditions were imposed by the French on their participation in MAROTS. But the French agreement was part of a package, all of whose parts had to be agreed if the package as a whole was to stand.'

Maplin

An estimate was asked for of the proportion of travellers likely to use London area airports (including Maplin, if built) with origins and destinations outside South-East England; the current figure; and on what study it was based. Mr. Onslow replied that the Civil Aviation Authority conducted a sample survey of passengers at London area airports in 1972, the preliminary results of which would soon be available in their publication *Monthly Statistics*. 'These show that 17 per cent of terminal passengers at those airports had origins and destinations outside South East England,' he said. 'Our forecasting assumes that this figure will fall slightly and we are re-examining this assumption in the studies being carried out for the promised report on the Maplin project.'

International airports

Mr. Onslow was asked to give the figure for total movements at the following 10 airports, namely: Chicago O'Hare, Los Angeles International, Atlanta Municipal, Dallas Love Field, Denver Stapleton, Miami International, New York Kennedy, San Francisco International, Washington National, and London Heathrow, and for the total number of passengers handled at Chicago O'Hare, Los Angeles International, New York Kennedy, Atlanta Municipal and London Heathrow. He replied: 'The latest information available is that collated by the British Airports Authority and published in their Annual Report for 1972/73 (on page 87). The numbers of domestic and international air transport movements and passengers on air transport flights in 1972 were as follows:

	ATMs (thousands)	Passengers (thousands)
Chicago O'Hare	671	33,455
Los Angeles International	372	22,078
Atlanta Municipal	420	21,233
Dallas Love Field	291	—
Denver Stapleton Field	218	—
Miami International	240	—
New York J. F. Kennedy	291	20,726
San Francisco International	297	—
Washington National	219	—
London Heathrow	257	18,679

Figures of total movements and passengers, including general aviation, are not available for all these airports.

Mr. Onslow was also asked if, for the purposes of comparative study of current UK developments, he would ascertain the reasons why the French Government had decided to close Le Bourget when the new Roissy airport was fully commissioned. 'I understand that in view of the close proximity of Roissy to Le Bourget, it will no longer be possible to integrate the conflicting patterns of airline traffic from the two airports when the second runway is opened at Roissy in 1978.' Mr. Onslow answered. 'It is therefore part of the planned development of Roissy that upon commission of the second runway Le Bourget will be closed to public transport movements. Le Bourget will, however, continue in operation for general aviation purposes.'

Foreign airlines and British airports

A Member inquired what recent discussions had been held with Turkish Airlines about the request that the Turkish national carrier (THY) should establish their London terminal for

(continued on next page)

TABLE 1. 'WORLD COMMODITY PRICE INDEX'

(Published by *The Economist*)
Compiled in terms of US dollars
Percentage changes compared with corresponding month of preceding year

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1960	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	—	− 2	− 5	− 6
1961	− 6	− 5	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 3	− 3	− 4	− 4	− 2	− 1	—
1962	− 1	− 2	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 2	—	+ 1
1963	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+10	+16	+16	+15	+ 9	+12	+22	+25	+18
1964	+15	+13	+14	+11	+ 4	+ 3	+ 6	+13	+11	+ 5	+ 1	+ 3
1965	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	− 2	− 2	+ 1
1966	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5	+ 7	+11	+11	+11	+ 5	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	− 1
1967	− 4	− 3	− 4	− 6	− 8	− 8	−11	− 9	− 4	− 3	− 1	− 2
1968	− 2	+ 1	+ 2	− 3	− 6	− 5	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	—	+ 2
1969	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 7	+10	+11	+12	+14	+12	+12	+11	+11
1970	+10	+ 9	+11	+ 9	+ 8	+ 5	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5	+ 1	− 1	− 2
1971	− 2	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 3	− 6	− 5	− 4	—
1972	+ 4	+ 6	+ 7	+ 4	+ 8	+ 8	+ 9	+14	+23	+34	+35	+42
1973	+47	+52	+58	+55	+66	+77	+83	+84	+66			

scheduled services at Gatwick and not Heathrow. 'There have been no discussions with Turkish Airlines about the possibility of using Gatwick since they re-established their services to London in 1970,' answered Mr. Onslow.

Asked under what piece of legislation Her Majesty's Government possessed powers to compel foreign airlines to use specific British airports, Mr. Onslow said that powers existed in Article 77 of the Air Navigation Order 1972 to grant or withhold permits to foreign airlines to use specific British airports. These powers were naturally used compatibly with our international obligations, and the Government would continue to use them after consultation with the aviation interests concerned.

Mr. Onslow was also asked to list those foreign carriers who had since the opening of London Gatwick Airport, been approached by HM Government or its agencies to move their main United Kingdom operations from London Heathrow to London Gatwick; and how many had done so. 'So far as can be ascertained from the records, he answered, 'the only foreign carriers which have been asked to move their main United Kingdom operations from Heathrow to Gatwick since Gatwick Airport opened in 1958 are Loftleidir and Bulgarian Airlines. Both of them did so at the time but have subsequently returned to Heathrow.'

Mr. Onslow was then asked to list the main design criteria for airports which had changed since the construction of London, Heathrow; and what relevance these design changes had to the stated shortage of handling capacity at Heathrow. He said: 'I am advised that many of the design criteria for airports have changed in the last 25 years, notably the need for cross runways. At Heathrow the scope for expanding the ground facilities is limited by the original incorporation of cross runways. There have also been very significant changes in environmental factors.'

Concorde

Mr. Heseltine was asked if Concorde already met the noise level requirements for operations into and out of the John F. Kennedy International Airport at New York. 'The noise characteristics of the production standard Concorde are still being investigated,' he replied.

Asked to make a statement on the location of the Concorde flight simulator in this country, Mr. Heseltine said that under the arrangements currently being considered, the Concorde simulator would be situated at BAC's Filton factory.

Another question concerned a comparison between the estimated costs of the work on Concorde given on November 29, 1962 to cover research, development and production tooling and the actual costs so far incurred plus the estimates to completion, on the same items, all at 1962 prices. Mr. Heseltine gave the following information:

	£m at 1962 economic conditions
Estimated costs on 29.11.62	150–170
Actual costs incurred up to 30.9.73	460
Estimated costs for remaining programme from 1.10.73	120

In answer to a question on the relevant experience of each of the UK and French contenders for the Concorde flight simulator contract, giving the total number of simulators made by each company and the aircraft types which they represent, Mr. Onslow said that arrangements were being discussed for the British simulator manufacturers, Link-Miles and Redifon, to supply jointly a flight simulator to the British Aircraft Corporation. There was no French contender for this contract. The orders for civil airline simulators received by the UK manufacturers of the Concorde simulator since 1967 were as follows:

Boeing 747	2
Douglas DC 10	8
Lockheed 10-11	3
Boeing 707	6
Boeing 727	4
Boeing 737	7
HSA Trident	2
HSA 748	1
Douglas DC9	2
BAC 1-11	2
	37

Submarines

Referring to the need for greater safeguards relating to underwater activities by submarines and other projects; a Member asked if an inquiry would be initiated. 'The inquiry into the accident to PISCES III is continuing and detailed information is being obtained regarding the construction and operation of submersible craft,' replied Mr. Onslow. 'We will consider in the light of this whether greater safeguards are needed.'

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17

Petrol rationing

Mr. Emery was asked to give an assurance that there would not be a shortage of petrol or oil for industrial and domestic purposes during the coming months. He answered: 'No. The outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East has put at risk a significant part of European oil supplies. A statement will be made as soon as the supply situation is clearer.'

He was also asked if action would be taken to reassure the smaller retailers that in the growing difficulties over supplies of petroleum the Government would protect their sources of supply so that the livelihood of these smaller businesses was not put at risk. Mr. Emery said that the Government had contingency plans to deal with any serious disruption of oil supplies and would take all steps to ensure that risks to any consumer were minimised.

MIDA schemes

A Member who asked for a statement about the future of MIDA schemes, was told by Mr. Grant: 'An interdepartmental working group has assessed the long-term demand for deep-water sites for bulk processing industries and a note on its findings was published in *Trade and Industry* on September 20, 1973. On this basis the Government have concluded that existing policies for industrial location and development are adequate and that Government measures to concentrate particular industries in one or a few maritime industrial development areas are not justified.'

North Sea oil

An estimate of the UK share of offshore supplies and equipment purchased by the North Sea oil industry was requested. Mr. Grant said that about half (by value) of the orders were being placed with UK registered companies.

Carriage of coal and coke

A Member asked if a general direction would be given to the National Coal Board to seek to use rail facilities for bulk carriage of coal and coke, so as to relieve road traffic. Mr. Emery replied that 70 per cent of despatches from NCB collieries and coking and manufactured fuel plants were by rail. The buyer had the primary right to decide which method of transport was necessary for his business, said Mr. Emery, he would be unwilling to interfere with this decision.

Smokeless fuel

In reply to a question on the cut back in smokeless fuel production, particularly in the Yorkshire area in recent months, Mr. Emery said that domestic solid smokeless fuel production in the UK totalled 0.63 million tons during July and August 1973, 25 per cent below the figure for July and August 1972. Production in Yorkshire was 0.16 million tons, 47 per cent below the 1972 figures. Forecast UK disposals were not expected to exceed forecast UK production.

The following figures were also given by Mr. Emery in reply to questions about the stocks and annual consumption respectively of each of the major grades of smokeless fuel and in total at the present time; and how this position compares with last year.

DOMESTIC SOLID SMOKELESS FUELS
(million tons)

	Premium grades	Naturally smokeless	Other grades	Total
Stocks				
End August 1972	0.38	0.16	0.45	0.99
End August 1973	0.43	0.16	0.73	1.32
Disposals				
Year ended August 1973	1.73	1.45	2.40	5.58
Production				
Year ended August 1973	1.85	1.62	1.75*	5.22

* Production excludes hard coke, which is included in the disposals figures. Production is expected to exceed disposals during the next 12 months. No estimates of capacity are available.

Conglomerate companies

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to state the proportion, in terms, respectively, of sales, profits and net assets, accounted for by conglomerate companies in each industry, as defined by the standard industrial classification. 'No information is available on the importance of conglomerate companies in each industry,' Sir Geoffrey replied. 'The only information I have relates to the large industrial and commercial quoted companies operating mainly in the UK whose accounts are summarised in the Business Monitor, M3, Company finance. Within these large companies, those with mixed activities, which engaged in three or more industries none of which predominated, accounted in 1971 for the following percentages of the total:

Number of companies	1.8
Turnover	2.7
Net profits after depreciation	2.4
Net assets	2.5

Petroleum coke

In answer to questions on the amounts of petroleum coke imported in each year from 1965, and from what countries, Mr. Emery said that figures for 1965 to 1971 were given in Volume I of the *Annual Statements of Trade* for those years; for 1972 figures were:

	Thousand tons
Total	182
of which	
West Germany	14
Netherlands	13
Belgium	80
USA	75

The amount of petroleum coke produced by oil refineries in the UK for the years 1965-72, said Mr. Emery in reply to another question was:

	Thousand tons
1965	291
1966	258
1967	283
1968	291
1969	270
1970	272
1971	334
1972	489

Wheat straw for manufacture of paper and board

A Member who asked: 'What research is being undertaken into the feasibility of using wheat straw for the manufacture of paper or boarding?' was told by Mr. Grant: 'My Department has not directly commissioned any research on this subject but the Research Association for the Paper and Board, Printing and Packaging Industries (PIRA) which is supported by grant is undertaking a survey of all the available processes.'

Overseas investment

Figures were provided by Sir Geoffrey Howe in answer to a question on the total of overseas investment for each year since 1945; and the percentage respectively of portfolio and direct investment, and what proportion of each type of investment were each year directed towards, respectively, Europe, USA, the Commonwealth, other developed countries and other developing countries.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT OVERSEAS (a)

	Total £ million	Direct investment (b)	Portfolio investment (c)	Other investment (d)
			As a percentage of total	
1958	310	46	54	
1959	303	66	34	
1960	322	78	−12	34
1961	313	72	− 9	37
1962	242	86	−16	30
1963	320	74	1	25
1964	399	66	1	33
1965	368	84	−26	42
1966	303	91	−27	36
1967	456	62	13	25
1968	727	56	32	12
1969	679	81	5	14
1970	773	67	14	19
1971	875	74	9	17
1972	1,479	47	48	5

(a) Net of disinvestment.
(b) Excluding oil, and before 1963, insurance.
(c) Negative figures are disinvestment.
(d) Including oil, and before 1963, insurance.

DIRECT INVESTMENT (a)

	Total £ million	As a percentage of total: Western Europe	USA	Commonwealth (b)	Other developed countries (c)	Other developing countries (d)
1958	144	12	7	72	—	9
1959	196	11	8	72	—	9
1960	250	12	6	63	11	8
1961	226	20	9	57	4	10
1962	209	25	5	53	7	10
1963	236	29	5	42	16	8
1964	263	19	12	45	17	7
1965	308	21	7	48	15	9
1966	276	24	15	42	11	8
1967	281	13	18	45	16	8
1968	410	25	21	40	10	4
1969	549	29	10	48	12	1
1970	517	22	25	40	9	4
1971	645	43	19	27	3	8

(a) Net of disinvestment: excluding oil, and before 1963, insurance.
(b) Including South Africa before 1960, and Rhodesia before 1966.
(c) Including South Africa from 1960.
(d) Including Rhodesia from 1966.

Electricity reports

Mr. Boardman was asked when he intended formally to lay before Parliament the Annual Report of the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the 12 area electricity boards in England and Wales for the year ended March 31, 1973. Mr. Boardman answered: 'They were laid yesterday. This year, for the first time, these Reports were published as non-Parliamentary papers and the requirement to lay them at the same time as the Secretary of State's Report on Electricity for 1972/73, which was laid on July 24 last, was unfortunately overlooked. I very much regret this oversight. The reports were published on September 11, 1973 and copies placed in the Library.'

Bulk buying

A Member who asked if the possibilities would be examined of Government bulk buying of food and raw materials from abroad in order to avoid the recent escalation of prices and inflationary trends in Great Britain, was told by Sir Geoffrey Howe: 'Bulk purchasing would not solve the basic problem of shortage of supply.'

Tenure of public houses

A Member asked if legislation would be introduced to increase the security of tenure for the tenants of licensed public houses. 'The matter is best dealt with by agreement between the parties directly concerned,' replied Mr. Onslow. 'When my hon. Friend, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs met representatives of the Brewers' Society on October 4 and of the Licensed Victuallers Central Protection Society of London on October 5 the Brewers' Society's proposed Code of Practice on tenant security was discussed. I expect to meet the National Federation of Licensed Victuallers shortly. I am hopeful that the Code will be agreed and will provide a satisfactory basis for the security of tenant licensees.'

Military equipment for South Africa

In answer to a question whether, following the export of military equipment by Rolls-Royce to South Africa, the Secretary of State would reconsider his policy of not intervening in the management of the company, and forbid such sales in future, Mr. Heseltine gave the following information: 'No sir. Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. are not selling directly to South Africa any equipment covered by the arms embargo, other than spare parts the supply of which was first authorised by Her Majesty's Government in 1965. Exports by third countries to South Africa of arms or military equipment incorporating Rolls-Royce products or technology are a matter for the Governments of the countries concerned.'

Sale of air traffic control equipment

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what objections had been made to the United States Government, or to official bodies concerned with the sale of goods to the USSR, concerning the proposed sale of advanced computers and radar equipment for air traffic control in the USSR, and what information had been made available to his department from the United States Government, or other official sources, about this sale.

'The Government has no knowledge of a proposed sale by the United States of Air Traffic Control Equipment to the USSR,' answered Sir Geoffrey. 'Any proposal of this kind would need to be considered in accordance with internationally agreed export control arrangements applicable to sales of strategic items to the USSR to which the United Kingdom and the United States are both partners. If my hon. Friend has any further information, it will be considered.'

Pilot fatigue

Asked why members of the committee investigating pilot fatigue for the Civil Aviation Authority were required to sign the Official Secrets Act, Mr. Onslow said: 'The Civil Aviation Authority have informed me that in view of the fact that all members of the Committee might need access to information of a confidential nature, their attention was formally drawn to the application of the Official Secrets Act by reason of the provisions of Section 61(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1971.'

Maplin

In answer to a question about discussions with the Civil Aviation Authority about the closure of Heathrow or Gatwick airports when and if Maplin Airport is completed to the original four-runway development, Mr. Onslow said the Secretary of State had had no such discussions. He continued that the DTI was already studying with the Civil Aviation Authority and British Airports Authority the scope for transferring services to Maplin, when operational, so as to reduce the impact of aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick.

Aircraft noise

A Member asked for a statement about the progress of research and development into quiet era engines and into short and vertical take-off aircraft, respectively. Mr. Onslow said: 'Government has given support for many years to general research, in collaboration with industry and universities, on reducing the noise levels of

(continued on next page)

aero-engines. The results of this research have already contributed to the quieter new engines recently brought into service such as the RB211 and the M45H. This support now covers a wide range of methods for reducing aircraft noise, including contributions to programmes in industry aimed at demonstrating possible further reductions in aero-engine noise.

'DTI, in conjunction with other Government departments, industry and other relevant organisations is also sponsoring a programme of studies, aimed at understanding the technological and economic implications of developments in future short-haul civil aircraft. Recent work indicates a probable trend in the next 10 to 15 years towards aircraft able to operate from moderate length runways rather than towards those with short or vertical take-off characteristics.'

European launcher

Mr. Onslow, answering a question on the cost to the United Kingdom taxpayer of participation in the new European launcher development programme, said: 'The United Kingdom is not a participant in the new European launcher programme. We have, however, agreed to contribute towards the technology and some hardware, precise definition of which is now in hand. The maximum sum is £4.7 million including provision for over-run. The basic estimate is £3.9 million.'

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

Concentration in industries

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to list such information as was available regarding the concentration ratios in each industry as defined by the standard industrial classification. He said: 'Information on concentration in different industries is published in the Report on the Census of Production for 1963. This shows for each industry the employment, gross output, net output and certain other items classified by size of enterprise. Comparable information from the Census of Production for 1968 will not be available until the end of 1973. Similar information for 1970 will be published next year and for subsequent years, annually.'

Generalised Preference Scheme

A Member asked whether HM Government intended to adapt completely from January 1, 1974 to the present EEC's Generalised Preference Scheme for Developing Countries and whether this would involve granting preferences on textiles and footwear, both excluded from the current UK Generalised Preference Scheme. Sir Geoffrey Howe, replied that the terms of the Generalised Preference Scheme to be applied by the enlarged Community from January 1, 1974, including the treatment of textiles, were under discussion with our partners in the Community.

Steel shortages

'My Department is in close touch with the steel industry on the problem of steel shortages which is world wide,' said Mr. Boardman when asked about the shortage of steel stock and steel bars in Northern Ireland for commercial and industrial purposes; and the steps being taken to deal with the situation. 'The allocation of supplies is a matter for the steel industry and specific cases of difficulty should be raised with the suppliers. I have informed the BSC of particular shortages which have been brought to my notice.'

Nuclear power plants

A Member who inquired about an application by the Central Electricity Generating Board for permission to place contracts for nuclear power plants; was told by Mr. Tom Boardman: 'The CEGB have not applied to me for permission to place contracts for any new nuclear power stations. Their recent application for planning consent for various additional types of nuclear station at Sizewell is under consideration. If planning consent is granted contracts cannot be placed until I have given capital investment approval.'

Regional employment premium

Referring to 'the importance of the small firm to the Welsh economy and the fact that these small Welsh firms depend on retained profits for investment', a Member asked what form of capital subsidy would replace the regional employment premium in Wales, when this was phased out in 1974. Mr. Grant replied: 'There are greater capital incentives, in the form of tax allowances, Regional Development Grants, and selective financial assistance under the Industry Act, than ever before available for small as well as large firms in Wales. As for the phasing out of REF from September 1974, my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make a statement in due course.'

Girvan Special Development Area

A statement was asked for on DTI action to assist the Girvan Special Development Area following the closure of the Maxwell colliery at Dailly. Mr. Grant said: 'My Department has continued to draw the attention of firms to the advantages of investing in the Girvan area, where the highest level of regional financial incentives is available, and to co-operate with the local authority in their efforts to attract new firms to the Grangestone Industrial Estate. Employment is still building up at the DTI advance factory which was allocated earlier this year. It is encouraging that unemployment in the Girvan Employment Exchange Area is now 5.6 per cent compared with 7.3 per cent in September last year.'

European space programme

'What will be the cost of each round of the proposed European rocket vehicle, compared with the cost of the equivalent vehicle already available from the United States?' asked a Member. Mr. Heseltine answered: 'It is difficult to make a simple comparison. The French have indicated that they would expect the unit cost of the European vehicle to be about £6.3 million but it is at an early stage of development and this estimate may be subject to revision later on. The vehicle will be able to launch satellites of up to 750 kg into geostationary orbit. The American launchers currently available are the Thor Delta 2914 (350 kg) costing about £4 million and the Atlas Centaur (850 kg) costing some £10 million. A Thor Delta 3914 (450 kg) may soon be available but no costs have been announced for this. The European vehicle will not be available until about 1980 and all cost figures may have altered greatly by then.'

Aircraft noise

Answering a suggestion that the Civil Aviation Act 1949 should be amended to restore to the citizen the right to sue airports and airlines for noise nuisance caused by aircraft in flight, Mr. Onslow said: 'I do not consider this would be appropriate. However, the Land Compensation Act 1973 now provides for compensation to be paid, in certain circumstances, where the value of property has been demonstrably reduced through an increase in aircraft noise caused by new airports or major works at existing airports.'

Concorde

Mr. Heseltine was asked to what extent the noise level of Concorde engines had been or expected to be reduced by the application of spade silencers. He said that the spade silencers had been found to be ineffective. Other features affecting Concordes' noise were still under investigation. 'The manufacturers remain confident that Concorde will achieve noise levels comparable with existing subsonic aircraft such as the Boeing 707 and VC 10,' said Mr. Heseltine. 'So far over £40 million has been devoted to the investigation of Concorde's noise, but it is not possible to distinguish such specific items as the spade silencers.'

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

Overseas trade

Answering questions on the monthly export and import figures for the period January 1972 to the latest possible date for trade between UK and France, Luxembourg, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, and Italy, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that information up to August 1973 was given in Tables II and V of the appropriate issues of the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*: the provisional figures for September were:

	Exports (fob) £m	Imports (cif) £m
France	50.3	71.3
Luxembourg	0.7	0.7
Netherlands	46.3	79.8
Belgium	53.4	37.9
West Germany	57.2	113.1
Italy	27.3	41.6

Commodity prices

Asked for his assessment on the trend of commodity prices, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that overall there seemed to have been little change in September after many months of sustained increase. While it would be premature to conclude that a peak had been reached, he did not expect a renewal of the rate of increase that obtained before September.

Price Commission

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to list those companies that had failed to comply with the Price Commission's requirements regarding declaration of 1973 half-year returns. He said: 'The process of completing returns has had to be undertaken in many cases in consultation with the Price Commission. By October 12 returns had been finalised with 88 per cent of Category I and 78 per cent of Category II firms. And the Commission expects to finalise the rest very shortly. As their most recent report indicates, they are fully aware of their responsibility to enforce the Price Code and prepared to initiate action against any cases of unjustifiable delay.'

North Sea oil

'No Japanese concern has yet made application for a licence to search for and get petroleum,' said Mr. Boardman in reply to a question.

Mr. Boardman was also asked if he had completed his review about the need for advance notification to local planning authorities, such as those in Central Scotland, about the granting of licences for oil exploration in their area. He answered: 'Yes. I have arranged for local planning authorities to receive advance notification of the grant of licences in all future cases.'

Imports of oil

A Member who asked what returns had been made, in accordance with European Community regulations, by oil companies in the

United Kingdom of their imports of oil and natural gas, Mr. Peter Emery said: 'Returns in accordance with Regulations Nos. 1055/72, 812/73 and 1068/73 have been made to the EEC Commission for the period January to June 1973 inclusive.'

Safety in nuclear reactors

Mr. Boardman was asked if he was satisfied with the procedure for obtaining advice from the Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations on the safety of American light water reactors before any application was made for licensing such a reactor. He answered that the Chief Inspector advised the Secretary of State on all safety matters as circumstances required and in particular he was required to advise on safety before the grant of a nuclear site licence for any reactor. 'I am satisfied with this procedure,' said Mr. Boardman.

Mr. Boardman was then asked, having regard to the safety dangers associated with American light water reactors and the decision to place a moratorium on any further use of such reactors in other European countries, if he would ensure that the CEGB did not order such nuclear power plant. 'I am not aware of any decision to place a moratorium on the further use of American light water reactors in other European countries,' he answered. 'In this country no decision has yet been made on the next type of reactor to be ordered but my right hon. Friend would not licence any reactor system unless he was satisfied about its safety.'

In answer to a request to ensure the Nuclear Power Advisory Board took into account the commercial interests of those organisations which tended advice to it on safety matters when evaluating such advice, Mr. Boardman said: 'The Nuclear Power Advisory Board under my right hon. Friend's chairmanship will take full account of all relevant factors in considering safety and other aspects of civil nuclear power strategy. He will continue to be advised on such matters, and the Board will be advised as necessary, by the Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations and the Nuclear Safety Advisory Committee.'

In answer to a further question, Mr. Boardman said that the Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations was aware of the various studies that had been made on the safety of light water reactors including emergency core cooling systems. The information obtained by the Inspectorate was confidential, and therefore could not be published in the Official Report.

Mr. Boardman was then asked what action he is taking to obtain an assessment of the safety standards of these reactors, independent of the American Atomic Energy Commission. 'The Nuclear Inspectorate has adequate resources to advise on the safety of any reactor system before the grant of a nuclear site licence,' he replied.

In answer to a question on a report received from British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. concerning the accident at the Windscale plant; if he would publish that report, together with the safe radiation-emission level and the highest level reached during the accident; and if he would confirm that full pension rights exist for dependents if death results from radiation effects at any time in the future. Mr. Boardman said: 'The Inspectorate of Nuclear Installations are investigating the incident at Windscale on September 26 and British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. are holding an inquiry which is still proceeding. The amount of radioactivity released will be amongst the matters covered by the investigations. When these are completed I will consider whether it is necessary to publish a report.

'Under the Nuclear Installations Acts, full provision is made for compensation in the event of death or injury from emission of ionising radiations on a licensed site. In addition, the superannuation schemes, to which most employees belong, provide benefits for dependants on the death of a member from whatever cause.'

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

GENERAL NOTICES

17 (May 1973)	Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channe Islands and the United Kingdom.
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
220	Export Reliefs and the Common Market: Preliminary Notice.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
223	Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').
240	Compensatory Levy and the 'Holiday Period' throughout 1973.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
300A	Export reliefs scheduling scheme, supplementary particulars.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.
703	VAT—Exports.
704	VAT—Retail Export Schemes.
705	VAT—Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750	Community transit—general.
750A	Community transit—list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.
751	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.
753	Community transit—the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
755	Community transit—special control procedures.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds and export licences.
810	EEC Preferences—Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and the EFTA countries.
815 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences—Morocco
817 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences—Tunisia
818 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences—Egypt
819 (May 1973)	EEC Preferences—Cyprus
820 (July 1973)	EEC Preferences—Lebanon
821	EEC Preferences—simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

DRAWBACK

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.

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West Midlands Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111
South West tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)
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THE AREAS FOR EXPANSION

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT SALES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

November 7, 1973

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2608)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.
Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

October 31, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneer's Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (Tel: 0752-69292)

Clothing including greatcoats; duffel coats; overalls; jerkins, etc. Mixed rags; tentage and other textiles; binoculars; telescopes; barometers; barographs; photographic equipment; telephones and electrical spares; electric fires; irons; kettles; fans and sewing machines; test meters and test sets; thermometers; gauges; oscilloscopes and solarscopes; chain blocks and tackle; gravity runway curves; aluminium fuel tanks (450 gal); portable generators, etc., one ton crane; Coles six ton crane; two Ford vans and 13 motor cycles; a large quantity of furniture and kitchen equipment and other miscellaneous stores.

November 6, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers: Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon (Tel: 08692-2073)

Clothing and textiles including greatcoats; vests; jersey pullovers; trouser liners; Gurkha white jackets; trousers and shorts; raincoats; trousers; blankets; buttons; bootlaces; carpets; rags, etc. Furniture including chairs; tables; wardrobes; dressing chests; sideboards; lockers; writing bureaux; kitchen equipment, etc. Vehicles and machines including Ford Zephyr saloon; Morris 1000 car; Land Rover; Ford 31 seater coach; eight minibuses and light buses; four Ford vans; Bedford tipper; Commer pick-up truck; Bedford QL refuellers; Eagle trailers; tank transporter trailer; fork lift trucks; Gardner 6L3 diesel engines; trailer fire pumps; milling machines; centre and capstan lathes; universal woodworking machine; drilling machines; mortising machine; planing machine; compressors; water pumps, etc. Several lots of electrical equipment which include tape recorders; tuning units; receiver sets; charging sets; electrical cable and sleeving, etc. Large quantity of canvas tent sections; tent valises; covers; tent poles and pins; sleeping bags; groundsheets; tarpaulins; tyres; MT spares; pallet transporting trucks; vices; jacks; chain pipe wrenches; hand tools; cameras; wristwatches; and a large quantity of miscellaneous items.

November 13/14/15, 1973 Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Nottingham

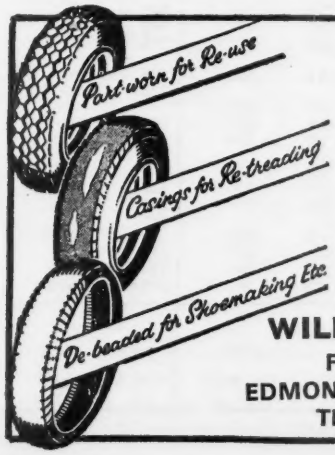
Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Tel: 0602-54272)

Approx 1,800 vehicles the majority of which are sold as single lots, including: 100 motor cycles; 550 saloons, limousines; estate cars; minibuses and light vans (including 180 Morris 'Mini' and 'Minor 1000' saloons and travellers); 460 Land Rovers; Vanden Plas Princess limousines and four litre R saloons; two Rover 3500S automatic saloons (LHD); 350 commercial vehicles; 230 trailers (10 cwt-50 tons); refuellers (800-2,500 galls); mobile cranes; tractors; loading shovels and dozers; machinery trucks with equipment; agricultural tractors; factory trucks; fire tenders; fork lift trucks, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Overseas publicity for UK trade fairs

British commercial representatives overseas are keen to publicise UK trade fairs and exhibitions, and welcome posters and brochures from fair organisers. But material must be sent well in advance—at least three clear months ahead of the event—and in sufficient quantity—two or three dozen copies for the representative in each area. A full list of addresses of commercial representatives is published as a quarterly supplement to *Trade and Industry*.



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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	97	97	87	87	439	269	85	60	−271	−648	377
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	444	−143	587
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	−38	681	12	669
1971	100	103	101	92	101	19	−218	52	21	1,051	317	734
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	83	−685	729
1971 1st qtr	98	100	100	96	97	114	10	14	−22	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	−103	−113	26	7	301	118	183
3rd qtr	101	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	360	181	179
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	73	−119	192
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	126	−50	176
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−105	−284	179
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	−11	−232	221
1973 1st qtr	108	114	109	87	123	248	168	18	52	−183	−363	180
2nd qtr	107	112	102	85	106	194	85	−14	152	−198 p	−396 p	198 p
% change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters	+3.7	+2.7	+4.0	+6.8	+1.3							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+5.6	+3.3	+0.8	+7.4							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1970	1970	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	99.9	99.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	95.0	93.4	71.2	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	100.0	100.0	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	188	184	181
1971	100.5	99.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	205	195
1972	102.2	101.6	110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 3rd qtr	100.6	99.4	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	105.6	110.3	89.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	100.4	99.0	106.9	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.7	832	3.7	118	210	200
1972 1st qtr	98.0	98.4	106.3	124	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.9	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	102.7	101.3	108.5	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	102.4	101.6	111.8	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	105.7	105.3	113.7	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	764	3.3	176	242	253
1973 1st qtr	109.8	109.8	117.1	150	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229	246	275
2nd qtr	110.3	110.4	112.4	134	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1	112.6	602	2.6	292	263	294
3rd qtr				141			149.9 p	124.0 p	118.4	563	2.5	332	285	329
1972 Dec	106.1	105.8	115.2	139	170.2	7.7	118.7	118.5	108.4	727	3.2	188	239	261
													235	255
1973 Jan	107.9	106.9	114.2	147	171.3	7.7	122.7	119.0	108.4	703	3.1	201		
Feb	110.3	110.7	117.1	153	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	243	281
Mar	111.2	111.8	119.4	149	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	252	269
													243	295
Apr	109.7	109.5	111.1	137	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8•	112 3	617	2.7	275		
May	110.1	109.4	110.7	132	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	599	2.6	296	267	274
June	111.0	112.2	114.8	133	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	590	2.6	307	252	306
													271	303
July	111.1	111.4	115.9	145	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	115.9	578	2.5	325		
Aug	111.3	111.2	116.0	151	180.2	8.9	152.2 p	123.9 p	119.5	565	2.5	327	275	314
Sept				127			152.5 p	125.3 p	119.7	545	2.4	345	284	332
Oct										515 p	2.3	362 p	279 p	341 p
% change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months	+0.7	+1.2	+1.6	+5.5	+2.0		+12.4	+3.3	+4.1	- 8.0		+11.5	+8.7	+11.8
on a year earlier	..	..	+3.8	+1.3	+9.2		+37.1	+8.7	+14.4	−32.3		+125.0	+48.5	+53.1

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April, affected by changes due to VAT.

MAN-MADE FIBRES

Production in July

In the three months ended July 1973 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 4 per cent higher than in the three months ended April 1973. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in July was 17 per cent higher than in July 1972 with output of continuous filament increasing by 17 per cent and staple fibre also by 17 per cent.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	374.3	171.5	202.8
1965	391.0	179.8	211.2
1966	399.9	186.6	213.3
1967	433.2	198.9	234.4
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1972 1st quarter	146.7	59.6	86.2
2nd quarter	161.9	65.8	96.0
3rd quarter	149.8	63.1	86.7
4th quarter	169.1	75.4	93.6
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
2nd quarter	186.1	79.4	106.7
1972 January	48.0	22.6	25.3
February	45.2	17.1	28.1
March	52.6	19.8	32.7
April	52.3	20.3	32.0
May	56.4	22.9	33.5
June	53.2	22.7	30.5
July	51.0	20.6	30.4
1973 January	60.0	25.8	34.2
February	55.5	22.8	32.7
March	67.9	29.4	38.5
April	59.4	24.3	35.1
May	62.5	26.6	35.9
June	64.2	28.5	35.7
July	59.5	24.1	35.4

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION 1963=100

1964	117
1965	129
1966	142
1967	154
1968	201
1969	213
1970	238
1971	252
1972	257

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1972 1st quarter	241	231
2nd quarter	262	253
3rd quarter	243	257
4th quarter	281	286
1973 1st quarter	312	299
2nd quarter	318	310
1972 January	250	242
February	230	218
March	243	233
April	253	240
May	265	253
June	267	266
July	237	244
1973 January	298	289
February	298	282
March	339	326
April	306	290
May	311	297
June	336	337
July	293	302

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

Tel. 01-212 0531, or 01-212 6474.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

TEXTILES

Orders and deliveries in July

In the three months ended July 1973 net new orders received by the textile industry were provisionally estimated to have been 13 per cent less than in the three months ended April 1973; deliveries were 3 per cent less. Orders-on-hand at the end of July were 1 per cent less than at the end of April. These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)	Net new orders	Deliveries
	December 1962 = 100	Average 1963 Deliveries = 100	Average 1963 Deliveries = 100
1963	117	105	100
1964	129	106	103
1965	124	103	104
1966	105	97	102
1967	118	102	99
1968	144	118	111
1969	134	113	113
1970	125	112	114
1971	126	113	113
1972	135	124	122

	Net new orders		Deliveries	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1972 1st quarter	132	125	117	110	110	110
2nd quarter	129	124	119	120	121	121
3rd quarter	125	128	113	131	118	126
4th quarter	135	135	149	138	138	130
1973 1st quarter	151	145	151	146	134	135
2nd quarter p	150	145	131	132	133	133
1972 January	129	126	121	119	111	117
February	129	125	103	97	104	100
March	132	125	126	114	116	114
April	129	123	110	112	117	119
May	130	124	124	126	123	124
June	129	124	123	120	124	120
July	127	129	104	139	110	124
August	123	128	97	125	110	125
September	125	128	137	128	133	129
October	132	134	165	145	142	127
November	133	132	150	123	145	127
December	135	135	133	145	127	136
1973 January	139	137	132	133	120	127
February	146	143	158	153	137	134
March	151	145	164	152	145	145
April	155	149	140	144	128	130
May	153	147	124	123	131	130
June	150	145	129	129	140	137
July p	148	148	107	139	111	128

Complete description and notes on the construction of the above tables can be found in *Trade and Industry*, dated December 30, 1970 (page 587).

Production in the cotton industry

THE volume of production in the cotton industry (including processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in July 1973 was 2 per cent higher than in July 1972. Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January to July 1973 the amount of cloth woven remained at the same level as in the corresponding period of last year. Production of single yarn increased by 8 per cent and doubled yarn by 15 per cent.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	**	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1971	293.2	183.6	187.3		213.0	611.4	524.7
1972	267.6	180.2	166.2		**	561.0	513.8
1972 January	5.7	3.6	3.5		**	11.6	10.9
February	4.1	2.4	2.7		**	9.3	8.7
March*	5.1	3.6	3.2		**	11.1	10.2
April	5.4	3.8	3.3		**	11.8	10.6
May	5.7	4.0	3.6		**	12.2	11.1
June*	4.4	3.2	2.8		**	11.6	9.7
July	4.7	3.1	2.8		**	6.9	7.2
August*	5.4	3.8	3.2		**	11.3	9.8
September	4.5	3.0	2.9		**	9.8	9.2
October	5.9	4.0	3.7		**	11.9	10.9
November*	5.9	3.9	3.6		**	11.6	10.7
December	4.9	3.3	3.0		**	9.8	9.4
1973 January*	5.5	3.8	3.5		**	10.2	10.6
February	5.7	4.1	3.8		**	10.9	11.2
March	5.6	4.3	4.0		**	10.9	11.4
April	4.9	3.8	3.6		**	9.6	10.3
May*	5.5	4.4	3.9		**	10.4	11.0
June	4.5	3.9	3.4		**	10.4	11.1
July	3.9	2.8	2.9		**	6.3	7.8

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries. * Average of five weeks. ** Not available

Hosiery and other knitted goods: index of production

IN the three months ended July 1973 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics) was provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent less than in the three months ended April 1973 and to have remained at the same level as in the three months ended July 1972. Excluding warp knitting the volume of production (not seasonally adjusted) was provisionally estimated to have remained at the same level as in the three months ended July 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1973 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holiday or other seasonal variations. A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

1963 = 100

1964	109		
1965	114		
1966	114		
1967	114		
1968	132		
1969	147		140
1970	149		144
1971	147		140
1972	153		148

	Including warp knitting		Excluding warp knitting
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1972 1st quarter	134	145	127
2nd quarter	155	159	149
3rd quarter	150	154	145
4th quarter	175	155	170
1973 1st quarter p	147	160	140
2nd quarter p	155	160	150
1972 January	126	151	118
February	126	131	121
March	148	154	142
April	145	155	138
May	156	166	149
June	164	155	159
July	138	156	133
August	137	150	134
September	174	156	169
October	180	149	174
November	189	155	183
December	157	162	152
1973 January p	129	153	121
February p	152	161	146
March p	160	166	153
April p	146	154	141
May p	155	168	149
June p	165	157	161
July p	134	150	129

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1972, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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HMSO BOOKS

Output in the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in July 1973 was 1 per cent lower than in July 1972. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January to July 1973 deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 10 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 3 per cent more. Production of wool and hair tops was 7 per cent less but that of man-made fibre tops was 20 per cent more.

OUTPUT IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	121.9	100.3	34.1
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	119.4	100.1	34.5
1972 1st quarter	37.2	18.7	11.0	32.3	24.2	27.0	24.8	8.7
2nd quarter	39.3	19.5	11.8	33.8	26.6	30.7	24.7	6.8
3rd quarter	36.0	18.1	10.8	29.8	23.5	29.9	23.4	8.5
4th quarter	39.8	19.0	12.4	35.2	27.2	31.9	27.3	10.5
1973 1st quarter	40.7	19.9	13.3	36.8	27.8	30.9	29.3	10.3
2nd quarter	34.9	16.6	13.9	33.5	24.6	32.5	26.0	8.7
1972 January	12.2	6.1	4.2	10.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	3.0
February	10.8	5.5	2.9	9.2	7.2	7.9	7.4	2.8
March	14.2	7.1	3.9	12.7	8.9	10.1	8.9	2.9
April	11.8	6.1	3.6	10.0	8.0	8.7	7.6	2.3
May	13.8	6.6	4.3	12.0	9.6	11.2	8.6	2.1
June	13.7	6.8	3.9	11.7	9.0	10.8	8.5	2.4
July	11.4	6.6	4.0	8.1	6.9	9.0	7.6	2.2
August	11.1	4.6	3.2	10.7	8.5	10.8	7.4	3.1
September	13.5	6.9	3.6	10.9	8.1	10.1	8.4	3.2
October	13.4	6.2	4.2	11.9	9.6	11.7	9.4	3.8
November	14.1	6.9	4.3	12.4	9.5	11.3	9.9	3.3
December	12.3	5.9	3.9	10.9	8.1	8.9	8.0	3.4
1973 January	14.3	6.8	4.2	12.9	9.5	10.4	9.8	3.9
February	12.3	6.1	4.0	11.3	8.6	9.4	9.2	3.0
March	14.1	7.0	5.1	12.6	9.7	11.1	10.3	3.4
April	11.4	5.6	4.6	10.3	7.8	9.0	8.5	3.0
May	11.5	5.5	4.9	11.1	8.5	11.6	8.9	3.0
June	12.0	5.5	4.4	12.1	8.3	11.9	8.6	2.7
July	9.9	5.1	5.0	9.0	7.3	9.0	8.4	1.9

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In July deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.8 million kilos.

Sales in the carpet industry in July

THE daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in July was provisionally estimated to have been 8 per cent more than in July 1972, assuming 22 working days in July 1973 and 21 in July 1972.

In the three months ended July 1973 the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 24 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972, assuming 65 working days in the three months ended July 1973 and also in the three months ended July 1972.

The index numbers below, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors.

The Wholesale Price Index for carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

	Index of manufacturers' sales of carpets	Wholesale price index
Average for 1963	100	100
1969	154	114.4
1970	167	119.3
1971	180	125.3
1972	207	134.3
1972 Quarter ended June	199	130.8
Quarter ended September	199	135.2
Quarter ended December	258	143.1
1973 Quarter ended March	246	151.4
Quarter ended June	270	154.6
1972 April	187	130.7
May	208	130.8
June	202	130.8
July	182	132.2
1973 April	270	152.0
May	257	153.2
June	282	158.7
July	196	160.5

• Provisional

Index of industrial production in August

THE provisional estimate index of production for August 1973, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 111.3 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 112.2.

For the three months June to August 1973, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.7 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months, March 1973 to May 1973; for manufacturing industry alone there was an increase of 1.5 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted

1970 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	37	744	84	52	32	7	58	318	100	15	67	16	72	48
1968	97.2	111.4	95.8	96.5	98.9	92.7	84.0	89.8	94.7	92.0	86.0	90.8	95.1	101.1	98.3
1969	99.9	104.9	99.6	99.4	101.0	96.8	92.1	95.1	99.9	97.0	92.4	91.2	94.8	106.3	104.1
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	100.5	99.7	99.7	101.5	101.4	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.3	100.1	100.9	102.5	96.5	99.5	93.3
1972	102.2	84.0	101.6	105.7	105.4	106.3	102.6	107.8	98.5	92.6	95.0	111.0	91.8	100.6	94.2
1971 1st qtr.	100.2	102.5	100.0	101.5					99.4						
2nd qtr.	100.9	102.9	100.3	101.7					100.7						
3rd qtr.	100.6	101.4	99.4	101.3					99.4						
4th qtr.	100.4	92.0	99.0	101.7					97.9						
1972 1st qtr.	98.0	45.4	98.4	105.6	96.5	108.4	97.4	104.1	96.5	94.8	93.6	108.1	90.4	93.9	89.1
2nd qtr.	102.7	95.7	101.3	105.6	101.9	106.5	100.9	108.1	98.1	93.6	93.8	108.2	93.0	99.4	94.2
3rd qtr.	102.4	95.0	101.6	105.8	102.4	105.6	106.7	106.8	98.1	90.4	96.8	109.4	91.5	102.1	96.7
4th qtr.	105.7	99.7	105.3	105.8	105.9	104.5	105.6	112.0	101.8	91.6	95.9	118.4	92.1	107.2	96.8
1973 1st qtr.	109.8	97.7	109.8	108.7	107.3	111.1	107.3	116.3	107.8	101.7	108.0	130.6	93.9	102.7	99.7
2nd qtr.	110.3	94.1	110.4	108.2	105.7	112.3	107.4	117.4	110.8	107.1	120.1	136.0	93.9	98.6	104.2
December	106.1	100	105.8	107	107	106	106	111	103	94	98	122	92	108	95
1973 January	107.9	99	106.9	107	104	112	111	117	105	99	104	128	94	100	97
February	110.3	97	110.7	112	112	114	103	115	109	102	108	131	93	105	101
March	111.2	97	111.8	107	107	108	107	118	110	105	112	133	95	103	101
April	109.7	94	109.5	107	104	111	103	114	109	106	111	135	90	98	104
May	110.1	95	109.4	110	107	114	106	119	110	108	119	136	94	98	103
June	111.0	93	112.2	108	106	112	114	119	113	109	122	137	94	101	106
July	111.1	93	111.4	106	101	115	113	120	114	109	120	139	96	105	109
Aug	111.3	92	112.2	107	103	114	109	122	115	110	123	143	96	109	102
Mar.-May (av.)	110.3	95	110.2	108	106	111	105	117	109	106	114	134	93	99	103
June-Aug. (av.)	111.1	93	111.9	107	103	114	112	120	114	109	122	139	95	105	106

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	147	72
1968	97.5	96.8	99.7	98.9	97.1	104.4	101.8	102.2	103.9	99.7	106.5	96.2	95.7	103.5	91.6
1969	100.8	101.2	99.7	100.4	100.2	103.0	100.4	103.7	102.7	105.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	102.1	96.2
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	90.4	87.6	99.0	102.3	100.8	102.8	105.4	108.4	107.5	107.8	103.0	97.3	100.6	102.8	103.9
1972	88.8	87.0	94.2	104.5	102.7	106.9	107.9	115.5	115.9	114.9	113.0	102.4	104.4	105.2	111.1
1971 1st qtr.	94.8			102.5										100.9	99.2
2nd qtr.	92.0			102.5										102.1	102.5
3rd qtr.	89.3			102.2										103.3	105.8
4th qtr.	85.0			102.2										105.3	108.0
1972 1st qtr.	81.3	79.0	88.7	100.1	96.5	103.8	107.0	106.6	108.5	103.5	110.9	98.8	97.6	106.9	102.9
2nd qtr.	88.5	87.9	90.3	104.0	102.6	104.9	106.9	116.7	116.2	117.6	113.9	101.3	103.1	107.7	111.6
3rd qtr.	89.8	88.4	94.5	105.7	104.6	106.6	107.7	113.9	114.7	112.7	111.6	103.1	106.1	101.7	115.1
4th qtr.	95.4	92.9	103.4	108.3	107.2	112.1	109.9	124.7	124.1	125.7	115.8	106.4	110.6	104.6	114.8
1973 1st qtr.	97.1	94.7	104.9	110.4	109.4	112.2	112.2	130.6	136.8	120.9	136.5	108.9	108.0	110.3	115.0
2nd qtr.	92.8	89.6	102'4	111.7	109.6	111.4	116.2	123.2	125.4	119.8	126.9	109.8	107.0	108.4	121.2
December	96	92	108	109	109	112	108	126	124	128	114	107	108		115
1973 January	93	89	104	104	104	112	105	128	138	114	127	106	108		112
February	97	94	106	113	110	112	119	130	135	122	137	110	108		113
March	102	101	105	114	115	112	112	133	138	127	145	111	108		114
April	94	90	106	112	109	112	117	126	127	124	127	110	108		122
May	87	85	94	109	106	111	115	121	126	112	125	109	106		129
June	97	94	107	115	114	111	116	124	123	124	129	111	107		113
July	94	92	98	106	103	111	112	121	124	118	128	110	108		122
Aug	93	92	98	111	110	112	113	123	128	115	123	111	107		117
Mar.-May. (av.)	94	92	102	112	110	112	115	127	130	121	132	110	107		122
June-Aug. (av.)	95	93	101	111	109	111	114	122	125	119	127	111	107		117

ENERGY TRENDS

Energy in the home

In August total inland energy consumption, at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 349 mtce, was 4.2 per cent higher than in August 1972.

Domestic fuel consumption

THE start of the winter heating season is an appropriate time to look at trends in domestic fuel consumption. The table below shows the energy supplied to private households since 1950 as measured in terms of the thermal content of the fuels used. Total energy supplied to the domestic sector appears to have changed remarkably little. This is in contrast to the 25 per cent increase in national consumption by all users during the same period. It would seem at first sight to be inconsistent with the growth of central heating and the increasingly widespread employment of energy-using appliances in the home.

To a large extent the explanation lies in the efficiency with which different fuels make their energy content available to consumers. When coal and other solid fuels are burnt much of their heat value may be lost up the chimney or in ashes. By contrast, the consumer has the use of nearly all the thermal content of the electricity that he buys. Gas and petroleum are also reckoned to be generally more efficient than coal in this respect; although, in the case of central heating, much depends on the appliances and systems used—solid fuels burnt in modern appliances compare more favourably with other fuels.

In 1950 more than four-fifths of the heat supplied to the domestic sector was in the form of coal and other solid fuels; with gas, electricity and petroleum together making up only 15 per cent of the total. Consumption in 1972 was distorted to some extent by the miners' strike, but domestic coal consumption is currently running at less than half the 1950 rate; while gas consumption has tripled, consumption of electricity has increased sixfold, and that of oil sevenfold. Accordingly, it is estimated that coal and other solid fuels together now account for less than two-fifths of total household energy consumption. The share of gas is approaching a third, while electricity and oil account for about a fifth and a tenth respectively.

The net result of these changes has been that, while the total energy content of the fuels supplied to the domestic sector has not changed much in the last 20 years or so, the amount of therms usefully available to consumers has increased quite considerably; although lack of precise data on the utilisation efficiencies of fuels and appliances makes it impossible to calculate firm figures.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY DOMESTIC USERS

million therms

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972
Coal	10,763	10,668	10,000	8,022	5,654	4,209
Other solid fuel	947	1,196	1,307	1,707	1,483	1,188
Gas	1,381	1,387	1,298	1,869	3,542	4,509
Electricity	500	693	1,149	1,953	2,625	2,960
Petroleum	206	291	671	969	1,335	1,523
Total	13,797	14,234	14,425	14,520	14,639	14,389

per cent shares

Coal	78.0	75.0	69.3	55.2	38.6	29.3
Other solid fuel	6.9	8.4	9.1	11.8	10.1	8.3
Gas	10.0	9.7	9.0	12.9	24.2	31.3
Electricity	3.6	4.9	8.0	13.5	17.9	20.6
Petroleum	1.5	2.0	4.7	6.7	9.1	10.6

(*continued on next page*)

Energy Statistics 1973

'UNITED Kingdom Energy Statistics 1973', published on October 18 by the Department of Trade and Industry, is the 25th in a series of publications which have presented a comprehensive summary of the energy scene in the United Kingdom in the post-war period. During that time the energy sector has changed profoundly. Between 1947 and 1972 the nation's appetite for energy expanded by 61 per cent to reach a total of 328 million tons of coal equivalent. In 1972 14 per cent of energy demand was met by fuels not known in the United Kingdom 25 years previously—nuclear electricity and natural gas. And next year the production of oil from our North Sea reserves will begin.

The Department's statistical publications have been frequently revised to keep pace with the changes in the energy sector and to cover more aspects of the UK energy scene. This year in 181 pages, containing 131 statistical tables and many graphs, maps and charts, 'Energy Statistics' includes a number of important new features.

Energy and the economy

In the opening section of general energy statistics new tables put trends in the energy sector into a wider context. Changes in energy consumption are related to changes in the economy as a whole in a table giving values of the 'energy co-efficient'. While the relationship between economic activity and energy consumption is complex, over a run of years the co-efficient has averaged about 0.7, ie a 1 per cent rise in gross domestic product has on average been associated with a rise of about 0.7 per cent in energy consumption.

UK energy in the EEC

The leading role played by the United Kingdom in the energy economy of the enlarged European Economic Community is also shown in 'Energy Statistics'. In 1971 the United Kingdom accounted for a quarter of the energy consumed in the community of the Nine and produced a third of its output of primary fuels.

North Sea gas and oil

A new section deals with North Sea oil and gas and brings together a wide range of information about UK hydrocarbon reserves and offshore exploration and development activity. Maps show the areas of the UK Continental Shelf which have been allocated for exploration and development and the locations of the principal oil and gas discoveries. Tables provide details of the numbers of licences issued and of wells drilled, and the Exchequer receipts from offshore licences.

Summary card of key facts

Each copy of 'Energy Statistics' contains a handy card presenting in convenient form a summary of key UK energy statistics.

These new features supplement the established series of tables and charts published each year by the Department. These are grouped into sections which deal separately and in detail with all aspects of the production and use of the various fuels, their prices and values, and fuel imports and exports.

'United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1973' is available from HMSO or through any bookseller, price £3.50.

INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION : Seasonally adjusted annual rates
(Coal Petroleum and Total Consumption have also been temperature corrected)

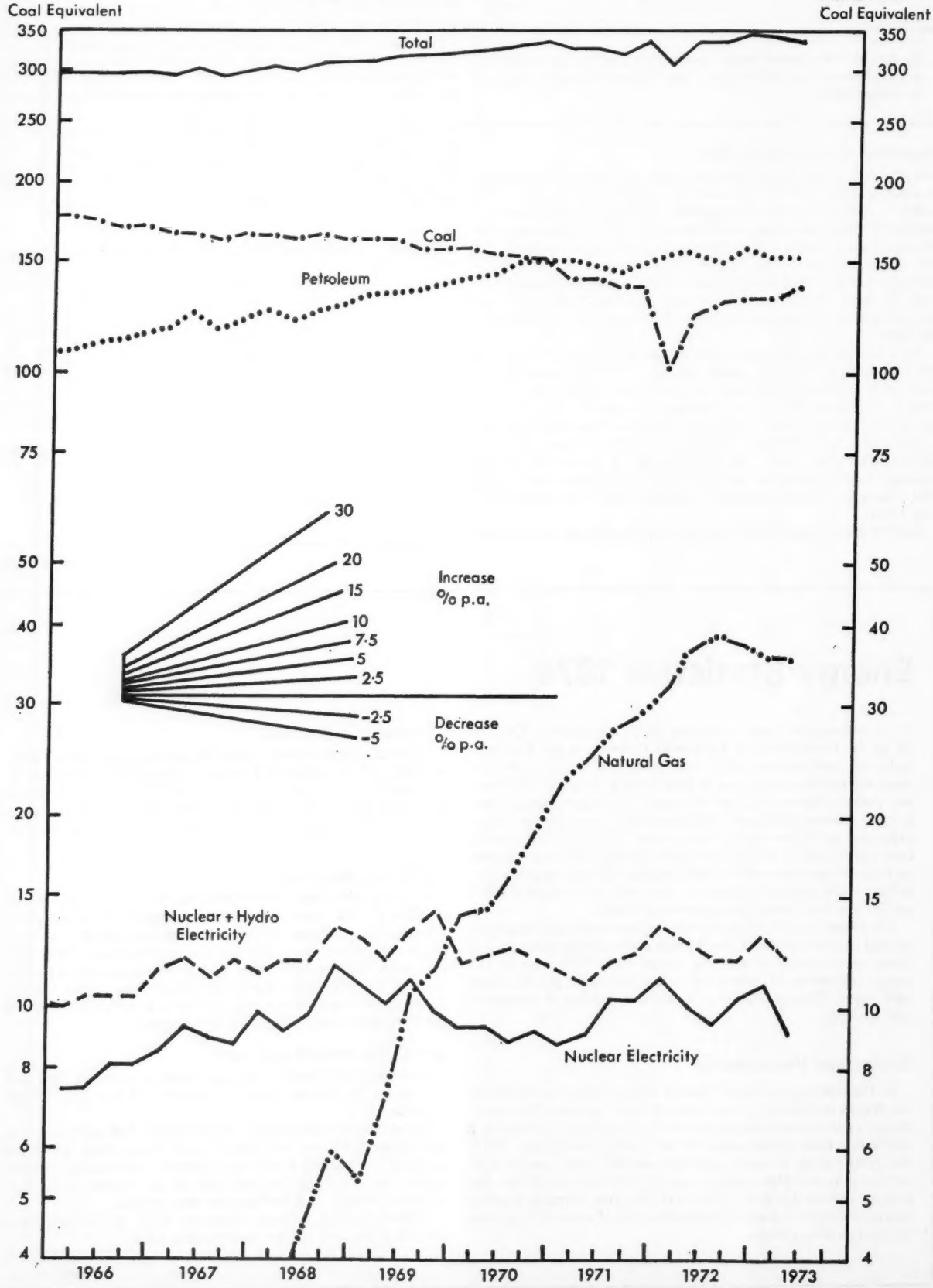


TABLE 1. INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION: PRIMARY FUEL INPUT BASIS

Million tons of coal or coal equivalent

	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total†	Coal†	Petroleum†	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity
1968	307.0	164.5	125.9	4.3	10.1	2.2	306.4	164.1	125.7	4.3	10.1	2.2
1969	317.7	161.1	135.7	8.4	10.5	2.0	315.1	159.6	134.6	8.4	10.5	2.0
1970	328.0	154.4	145.6	16.0	9.4	2.6	327.9	154.2	145.7	16.0	9.4	2.6
1971	323.3	138.7	147.3	25.8	9.7	1.8	324.4	139.1	148.0	25.8	9.7	1.8
1972	327.7	120.9	157.6	36.7	10.5	2.0	327.6	120.9	157.5	36.7	10.5	2.0
	Unadjusted						Seasonally adjusted (annual rate)					
1972 Jan.-August	206.7	73.8	101.6	23.0	6.9	1.4	322.4	115.9	157.8	35.4	10.5	2.3
1973 Jan.-August	217.7	83.0	102.6	24.2	6.6	1.3	340.3	130.4	160.3	36.9	10.0	2.2
Per cent change	+5.3	+12.5	+1.0	+5.1	−4.2	−6.0	+5.6	+12.5	+1.6	+4.2	+4.7	−3.2
1972 August	20.0	7.7	9.4	2.2	0.6	0.1	335.2	127.0	160.1	40.1	9.9	2.0
1973 August	20.4	8.0	9.6	2.1	0.6	0.1	349.4	133.7	165.9	38.7	10.2	2.4
Per cent change	+2.0	+3.5	+2.7	−2.9	+3.4	+16.9	+4.2	+5.3	+3.6	−3.5	+2.4	+21.3

† Also temperature corrected.

TABLE 2. INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION: HEAT SUPPLIED BASIS

Million therms

	Total primary energy	Used by fuel industries and losses in distribution	Final consumption						
			Total	Coal	Other solid fuels	Other coal derived fuels§	Petroleum	Gas†	Electricity
1968	78,816	23,647	55,169	13,613	6,507	732	24,063	4,434	5,820
1969	81,363	24,595	56,768	12,883	6,409	641	25,628	4,962	6,245
1970	83,481	25,541	57,940	11,839	6,008	621	27,198	5,720	6,554
1971	82,521	25,527	56,994	9,867	4,949	542	27,617	7,257	6,762
1972 p	83,847	25,796	58,051	8,085	4,612	513	28,634	9,193	7,014
1972 1st quarter	22,695	6,871	15,824	2,001	1,060	93	7,930	2,753	1,987
2nd quarter	19,849	6,035	13,814	2,004	1,157	134	6,845	2,033	1,641
3rd quarter p	17,524	5,433	12,091	1,716	1,165	135	6,037	1,614	1,424
4th quarter p	23,779	7,457	16,322	2,364	1,230	151	7,822	2,793	1,962
1973 1st quarter p	25,399	8,159	17,240	2,346	1,249	139	8,131	3,236	2,139
2nd quarter p	20,770	6,362	14,408	1,938	1,252	129	7,036	2,272	1,781

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct by the gas industry.

TABLE 3. ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS: HEAT SUPPLIED BASIS

Million therms

					1971		1972				1973	
	1969	1970	1971	1972p	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter p	1st quarter p	2nd quarter p
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	240	210	154	93	29	35	26	20	18	29	32	13
Other solid fuel	3,521	3,485	3,049	2,899	743	684	567	772	774	786	812	769
Other coal derived fuels§	557	553	490	459	119	109	81	122	121	135	131	117
Gas†	174	244	343	437	98	80	102	98	92	145	104	97
Electricity	368	378	349	335	84	86	88	85	80	82	88	85
Petroleum	2,227	2,328	2,185	2,089	464	555	604	497	428	560	587	509
Total	7,087	7,198	6,570	6,312	1,537	1,549	1,468	1,594	1,513	1,737	1,754	1,590
Other industries												
Coal	5,332	4,824	3,908	2,954	790	983	754	723	638	839	834	718
Other solid fuel	358	375	267	229	55	55	46	61	57	65	63	67
Other coal derived fuels§	72	62	52	54	12	12	12	2	14	16	8	12
Gas†	873	1,172	2,118	3,251	500	681	716	783	776	976	1,042	996
Electricity	2,032	2,105	2,154	2,176	489	571	490	550	526	610	617	640
Petroleum	8,386	8,945	8,982	9,294	1,657	2,650	2,723	2,150	1,682	2,739	2,641	2,100
Total	17,053	17,483	17,481	17,958	3,503	4,952	4,741	4,279	3,693	5,245	5,205	4,553
Domestic sector												
Coal	6,141	5,654	4,829	4,209	861	1,191	1,007	1,056	903	1,243	1,246	1,012
Other solid fuel	1,682	1,483	1,307	1,188	251	335	347	271	262	308	301	318
Gas‡	3,211	3,542	3,930	4,509	453	1,210	1,628	931	601	1,349	1,734	949
Electricity	2,464	2,625	2,763	2,960	453	758	960	666	511	823	1,021	684
Petroleum	1,222	1,335	1,321	1,523	138	420	571	292	188	472	612	320
Total	14,720	14,639	14,150	14,389	2,156	3,914	4,513	3,216	2,465	4,195	4,914	3,283
Transport sector												
Coal	80	70	52	30	8	14	6	8	6	10	8	6
Other solid fuel	15	14	5	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other coal derived fuels§	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	93	94	94	92	22	25	25	22	23	22	24	22
Petroleum	10,466	11,002	11,483	11,962	3,057	2,851	2,732	3,030	3,207	2,993	2,966	3,265
Total	10,666	11,186	11,634	12,086	3,088	2,891	2,764	3,061	3,236	3,025	2,998	3,293
Other final consumers												
Coal	1,090	1,081	924	799	123	278	208	197	151	243	226	189
Other solid fuel	833	651	321	294	60	65	99	52	72	71	73	98
Gas†	704	762	866	996	131	257	307	221	145	323	356	230
Electricity	1,288	1,352	1,402	1,451	259	396	424	318	284	425	389	350
Petroleum	3,327	3,588	3,646	3,766	485	1,065	1,300	876	532	1,058	1,325	842
Total	7,242	7,434	7,159	7,306	1,058	2,061	2,338	1,664	1,184	2,120	2,369	1,709

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct by the gas industry.

(*continued on next page*)

ENERGY TRENDS
continued

TABLE 4. PRODUCTION AND NET ARRIVALS OF PRINCIPAL FUELS

	Production of principal fuels									Net arrivals			
	Primary fuels					Secondary fuels					Petroleum		
	Coal	Crude petroleum§§	Natural gas	Electricity generated† Nuclear§	Hydro	Solid fuels	Refined petroleum‡	Gas available	Electricity generated	Coal	Crude	Refined	Natural gas
	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms
1968	167.2	0.09	811	27.7	3.6	27.2	77.9	4,901	209.4	−2.7	81.8	8.0	396
1969	153.2	0.10	1,938	29.1	3.3	25.9	86.2	5,517	223.4	−3.5	91.4	6.1	416
1970	144.8	0.15	4,153	26.0	4.5	24.3	95.7	6,350	233.7	−3.1	99.4	2.3	333
1971	147.0	0.20	6,902	27.5	3.4	21.8	99.1	8,080	241.3	+1.5	104.5	2.1	332
1972	119.9	0.32	9,920	29.4	3.4	19.1	100.5	10,621	248.1	+3.2	102.5	4.6	381
1972 May	12.2	0.03	785	2.2	0.2	1.6	7.6	750	17.5	+0.4	8.5	0.5	31
June	13.6	0.02	653	2.6	0.4	2.0	8.2	798	20.1	+0.1	8.4	0.6	19
July	9.9	0.02	539	1.7	0.2	1.6	8.4	511	14.1	—	8.2	0.5	25
1973 May	11.5	0.03	795	2.0	0.2	1.5	8.4	822	19.0	−0.1	9.3	0.5	25
June	12.9	0.02	592	2.1	0.3	1.9	8.9	749	19.6	−0.1	10.0	0.2	25
July	9.0	0.02	568	1.7	0.3	1.5	9.1	552	15.1	—	8·6	−0.4	6
August	7.8	0.02	553	1.8	0.2	1.5	9·2	523	15.0	−0.1			37
September	12.4					1.8				−0.2			

§ Generation for public supply
§§ Including natural gas liquids.
† Also included in secondary electricity.
‡ Including feedstock for further processing at petro-chemical plants

TABLE 5. COAL SUPPLY

Thousand tons

		Production					Tonnage lost (deep-mined)†	
		Total‡						
	Total supply	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Deep-mined	Opencast	Imports	Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
1968	167,235	167,235		157,215	6,864	—	13,277	286
1969	153,234	153,234		144,241	6,320	—	12,137	2,913
1970	144,869	144,791		134,526	7,760	78	11,689	3,103
1971	151,255	147,081		134,322	10,498	4,174	11,045	4,734
1972	124,830	119,911		107,362	10,273	4,919	10,244	22,117
1972 January-Sept.	85,945	81,498		72,509	7,289	4,447	10,188	21,223
1973 January-Sept.	..	101,791		92,971	7,585	..	8,720	744
1972 September	12,766	12,478	13,435	11,429	751	288	1,371	97
1973 September	..	12,366	12,650	11,174	997	..	806	68
Per cent change	..	−0.9	−5.8	−2.2	+32.8	..	−41.2	−30.4

† NCB mines only
‡ Including slurry etc. recovered and disposed of other than by the National Coal Board.

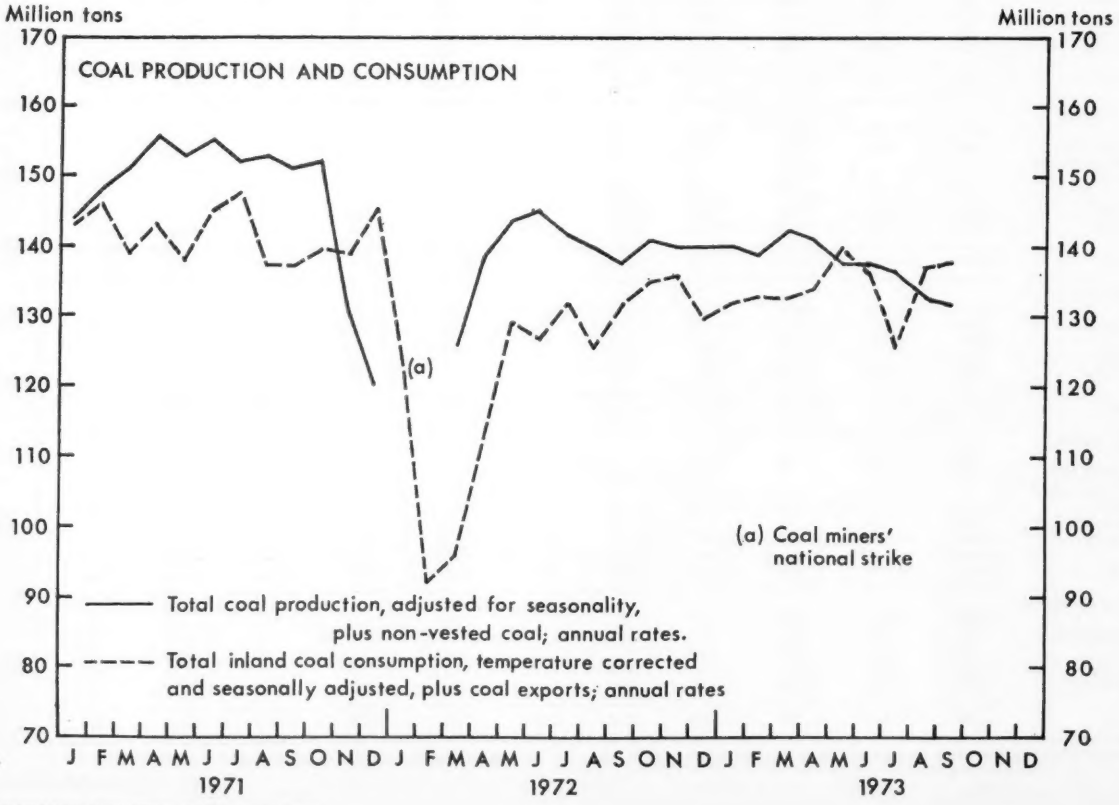

Million tons
Million tons
COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
(a)
(a) Coal miners' national strike
Total coal production, adjusted for seasonality, plus non-vested coal; annual rates.
Total inland coal consumption, temperature corrected and seasonally adjusted, plus coal exports; annual rates
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1971
1972
1973

TABLE 6. COLLIERY MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVITY AT NCB MINES

	Number of wage-earners on colliery books at end of period		Absence percentage			Average output per manshift†		Recruitment	Wastage
	Thousands		Per cent			cwt.			
	Total	Underground	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Overall	At the face	Number	
1968	325	257	18.1	4.7	13.4	41.70	129.33	15,262	72,519
1969	300	235	18.3	4.8	13.5	43.45	136.96	23,346	48,295
1970	283	221	19.8	4.5	15.3	44.10	141.80	25,109	41,581
1971	279	218	18.1	4.4	13.7	43.94	143.08	28,010	32,309
1972	266	210	16.6	3.9	12.7	43.37	143.71	13,254	26,113
1972 January-September	272‡	214‡	16.0	3.9	12.1	42.29	140.85	8,264	19,429
1973 January-September	260‡	205‡	17.5	4.0	13.5	46.15	153.14	13,625	27,001
1973 September	268	210	17.1	4.1	13.0	44.47	144.25	2,437	2,990
1973 September	252	199	18.2	4.3	13.9	44.30	148.23	1,867	4,769

† Excluding capital working and tip coal. ‡ Weekly average.

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION OF COAL

Thousand tons

			Inland consumption							Colliery disposals to the domestic market†		
	Total	Overseas shipments	Total inland consumption	Collieries	Power stations §§	Gas works	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries	Industry	House coal§	Anthracite and dry steam coal	Miscellaneous‡
1968	167,185	2,678	164,507	2,420	73,191	10,646	24,934	3,474	22,585	21,353	1,860	4,044
1969	164,615	3,456	161,159	2,032	75,883	6,867	25,373	3,846	21,367	19,745	1,883	4,163
1970	157,548	3,141	154,407	1,886	76,017	4,212	24,940	4,084	19,304	17,882	1,990	4,092
1971	141,330	2,625	138,705	1,556	71,696	1,826	23,182	4,406	15,581	15,366	1,621	3,471
1972	122,710	1,768	120,942	1,383	65,611	566	20,152	4,475	11,478	12,568	1,757	2,952
1972 Jan.-Sept.	86,049	979	85,110	969	45,756	415	14,372	3,248	8,207	8,808	1,281	2,054
1973 Jan.-Sept.	97,648	1,975	95,673	1,038	53,421	402	16,802	2,891	8,478	9,635	1,333	1,873
Per cent change	+13.4	(+)	+12.4	+7.2	+16.8	−3.2	+16.9	−17.2	+3.3			−8.8
1972 September	11,556	230	11,326	117	5,849	51	2,214	488	1,010	1,156	170	271
1973 September	11,957	272	11,685	114	6,340	37	2,178	288	991	1,316	162	259
Per cent change	+3.5	+18.4	+3.2	−2.7	+8.4	−27.9	−1.6	−40.9	−1.9			−4.5

§ Including miners' coal.
‡ Including coal used for transport purposes and shipments to the Channel Islands.
† Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
§§ Public supply electricity and railway and transport power stations.

TABLE 8. STOCKS OF COAL (a) GREAT BRITAIN

End of period — End of period — Thousand tons

		Distributed						Undistributed		
	Total	Total distributed stocks	Power stations	Gas works	Coke ovens	Industry	Miscellaneous	Tota undistributed stocks	Opencast sites and central stocking grounds	Collieries
1968	43,724	15,689	12,490	726	1,107	1,135	231	28,035	4,234	23,801
1969	32,544	14,063	11,018	461	1,231	1,128	225	18,481	3,159	15,322
1970	20,304	13,202	9,575	276	1,434	1,575	342	7,102	1,836	5,266
1971	29,720	19,491	15,712	72	1,777	1,509	421	10,229	3,256	6,973
1972	31,162	20,410	16,790	50	1,890	1,366	314	10,752	3,308	7,444
1972 September	29,248	19,547	16,458	35	1,493	1,294	267	9,701	3,528	6,173
1973 September	37,061	23,733	20,338	38	1,721	1,351	285	13,328	3,494	9,834
Number of winter weeks' consumption										
1972 September			9.2	..	3.4	5.4				
1973 September			11.6	..	3.8	6.8				

(a) Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market.

TABLE 9. GAS: SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND SEND-OUT BY THE PUBLIC GAS SUPPLY SYSTEM

	Natural gas supply			Fuel used for all purposes		Gas sent out		
	Net total into system	Indigenous	Arrivals	Coal	Oil	Total	Town gas	Natural gas for direct supply
	Million therms			Thousand tons		Million therms		
1968	1,130	740	390	10,646	5,455	4,836	4,745	91
1969	2,267	1,856	411	6,885	5,525	5,437	4,973	464
1970	4,342	4,023	319	4,212	3,590	6,301	4,787	1,514
1971	6,977	6,660	317	1,770	1,881	8,061	4,069	3,992
1972	10,071	9,775	296	559	1,550	10,614	3,415	7,199
1972 Jan.-August	6,246	6,034	211	354	998	6,574	2,314	4,260
1973 Jan.-August	6,627	6,471	156	364	1,223	7,144	1,645	5,499
Per cent change	+6.1	+7.2	+26.1	+2.8	+22.5	+8.7	−28.9	+29.1
1972 August	533	508	24	39	26	534	124	410
1973 August	502	478	24	36	55	522	82	440
Per cent change	−5.8	−5.9	0.0	−7.7	+	−2.2	−33.9	+7.3

(continued on next page)

TABLE 10. GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY BY THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM

	Primary fuel demand						Electricity generated				
								By steam plant			
	Total††	Coal	Oil	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total†	Nuclear	Other	Electricity sent out	Total electricity available
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						Million kilowatt hours				
United Kingdom											
1968	95.20	73.58	10.69	—	8.63	1.91	204,477	24,056	175,873	189,241	193,526
1969	100.75	76.05	13.81	0.14	9.01	1.74	218,402	25,271	188,177	201,970	206,295
1970	107.18	76.17	20.81	0.21	7.73	2.26	228,236	21,870	199,869	210,904	215,488
1971	105.85	71.18	24.16	0.95	8.05	1.51	235,740	23,209	207,808	218,000	222,374
1972	109.38	65.30	31.25	2.26	8.89	1.58	242,745	25,303	212,196	224,700	229,232
1972 January-August	68.55	39.37	20.61	1.52	5.83	1.20	151,761	16,546	131,748	141,170	43,292
1973 January-August	72.77	47.08	18.58	0.48	5.51	1.09	165,233	15,818	146,408	154,047	56,234
Per cent change	+6.2	+19.6	−9.8	−68.2	−5.6	−9.4	+8.9	−4.4	+11.1	+9.1	+9.0
1972 August	6.28	3.86	1.63	0.22	0.51	0.06	13,946	1,428	12,295	12,879	13,113
1973 August	6.42	4.23	1.55	0.05	0.51	0.07	14,542	1,470	12,818	13,474	13,763
Per cent change	+2.2	+9.7	−4.8	−79.0	+1.0	+19.4	+4.3	+2.9	+4.3	+4.6	+5.0
England and Wales											
1968	84.36	67.30	8.86	—	7.73	0.47	182,244	21,549	159,611	168,817	169,884
1969	89.35	69.16	11.61	0.14	8.05	0.39	193,474	22,582	169,470	179,307	180,887
1970	94.47	69.61	17.45	0.21	6.79	0.41	200,421	19,230	179,184	185,505	188,594
1971	93.30	64.95	20.07	0.95	7.19	0.14	208,070	20,679	186,144	192,738	195,127
1972	95.63	58.24	26.74	2.26	8.08	0.31	212,910	23,010	187,951	197,199	200,239
1972 January-August	59.93	35.02	17.85	1.52	5.29	0.23	132,954	14,981	116,854	123,083	125,296
1973 January-August	63.23	41.76	15.89	0.48	4.97	0.09	144,212	14,256	129,039	133,797	136,373
Per cent change	+5.5	+19.3	−11.0	−68.2	−6.0	−59.8	+8.5	−4.8	+10.4	+8.7	+8.8
1972 August	5.56	3.52	1.35	0.22	0.47	0.00	12,396	1,320	10,995	11,382	11,531
1973 August	5.62	3.79	1.30	0.05	0.47	0.01	12,853	1,364	11,405	11,869	12,042
Per cent change	+1.1	+7.8	−3.6	−79.0	+1.3	+50.0	+3.7	+3.3	+3.7	+4.3	+4.4

† Including generation by oil-engine and hydro-electric plant. †† Including coke.

TABLE 11. PLANT CAPACITY OF THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY

Megawatts

	United Kingdom			England and Wales		
	Output capacity			Output capacity		
	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period
1968	51,029	4,173	42,884	44,372	3,439	37,735
1969	52,735	2,777	43,885	46,035	2,661	38,156
1970	57,237	5,791	44,161	49,335	4,511	38,651
1971	61,972	5,178	44,867	53,559	4,592	39,066
1972	65,067	3,618	45,897	56,055	3,029	39,927
1972 August	63,890	—	28,599	54,956	—	25,191
1973 August	65,530	—	30,098	56,605	—	26,325

† Including revisions to interim ratings.

TABLE 12. ELECTRICITY GENERATED OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM

GWh

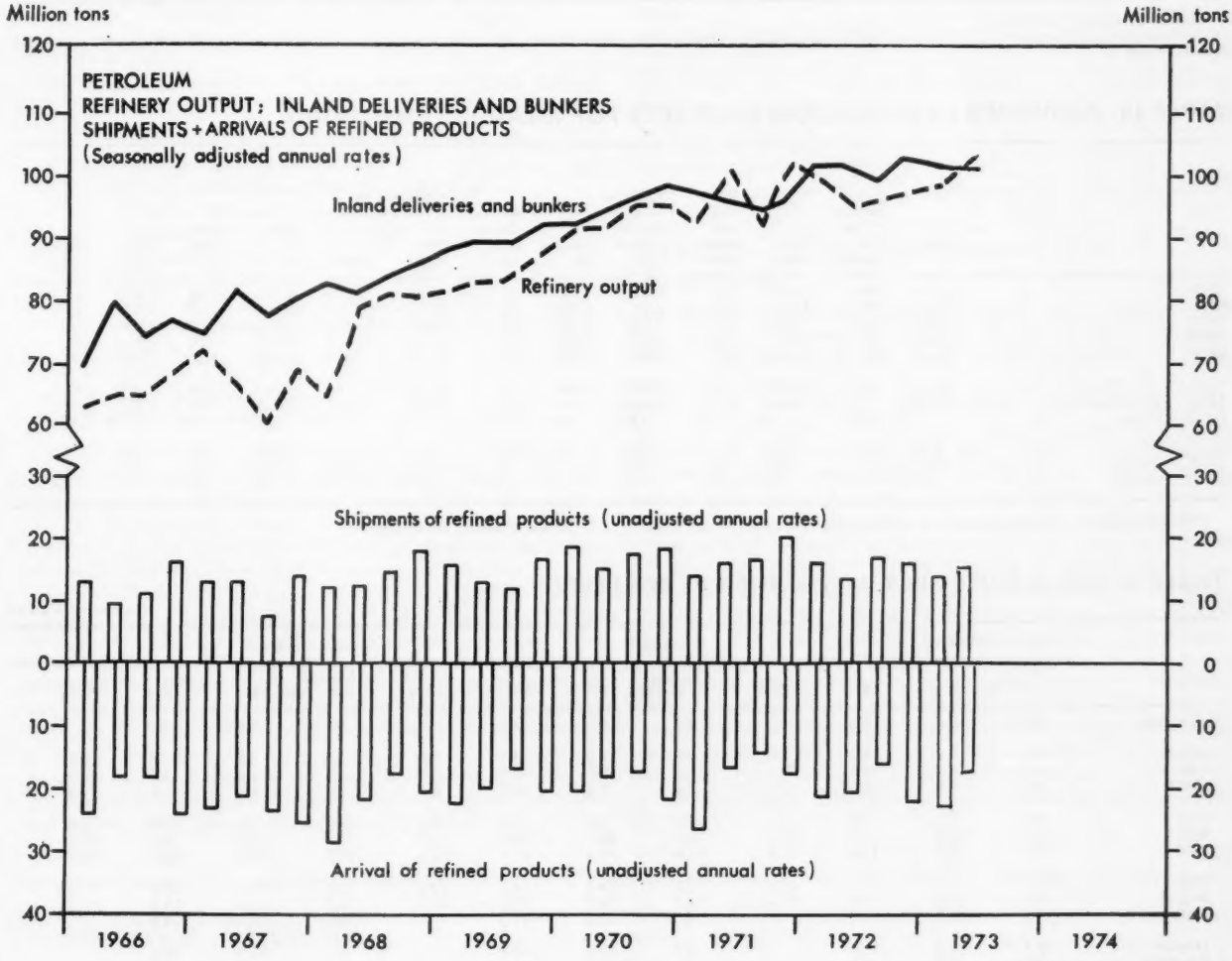
	Iron and steel (1)	Engineering and other metal trades (2)	Food, drink and tobacco (3)	Coal mining (4)	Chemical and allied trades: Nuclear power stations (5)	Chemical and allied trades: Other† (6)	Textiles, leather and clothing (7)	Paper, printing and stationery (8)	Other industries (including gas and water-works) (9)	Total industry (10)	Transport under-takings (11)	Total (12)
1968	2,779	1,412	376	623	3,655	5,753	568	2,857	598	18,621	625	19,246
1969	2,835	1,328	383	585	3,854	6,769	545	2,970	643	19,912	685	20,597
1970	2,700	1,508	375	478	4,142	6,846	564	2,965	637	20,215	664	20,879
1971	2,888	1,344	410	411	4,339	6,987	535	2,671	629	20,214	677	20,891
1972	2,587	1,320	409	420	4,098	7,408	458	2,786	679	20,165	689	20,854
1972 1st quarter	743	319	140	77	1,255	1,925	105	710	188	5,462	178	5,640
2nd quarter	618	318	53	117	907	1,916	119	679	160	4,887	167	5,054
3rd quarter	550	332	45	100	950	1,766	112	633	149	4,637	163	4,800
4th quarter	676	351	171	126	986	1,801	122	764	182	5,179	181	5,360
1973 1st quarter	797	624	108	139	1,157	2,060	133	773	203	5,994	194	6,188
2nd quarter	641	565	62	113	1,001	1,843	127	692	169	5,213	175	5,388

† Including production by the mineral oil refining industry

TABLE 13. SALES OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY BY THE PUBLIC SUPPLY SYSTEMS

	Gas					Electricity				
	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other
	Million therms					GWh				
1968	4,443	140	820	2,829	654	177,096	11,000	62,826	66,655	36,615
1969	5,000	174	911	3,211	704	188,834	11,693	65,742	72,185	39,214
1970	5,780	244	1,232	3,542	762	197,751	12,004	67,489	77,213	41,045
1971	7,520	343	2,381	3,930	866	203,433	10,837	69,371	80,674	42,551
1972	9,787	437	3,845	4,509	996	210,470	10,774	69,117	86,723	43,856
1972 1st quarter	2,883	102	853	1,623	305	59,535	2,766	15,970	28,068	12,731
2nd quarter	2,223	98	968	935	222	49,385	2,682	17,630	19,468	9,605
3rd quarter	1,738	92	897	603	146	42,124	2,620	16,330	14,567	8,607
4th quarter p	2,943	145	1,127	1,348	323	59,426	2,706	19,187	24,620	12,913
1973 1st quarter p	3,306	104	1,104	1,741	357	66,562	2,977	19,795	30,015	13,775
2nd quarter p	2,330	97	1,047	955	231	52,391	2,947	18,715	20,115	10,614

p Provisional.



(*continued on next page*)

Government Publications in the North

from

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ENERGY TRENDS
continued

TABLE 14. REFINERY THROUGHPUT AND OUTPUT OF FINISHED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Thousand tons

	Through-put of crude, process and shale oils	Refinery fuel	Total output of finish-ed pro-ducts††	Gases		Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubrica-cating oils	Bitumen
				Butane and propane	Other petro-leum				Burning oil†	Vapor-ising oil				
1968	81,787	5,073	75,832	1,022	586	430	9,379	247	4,583	69	16,874	33,718	1,019	1,726
1969	90,251	5,547	83,743	1,129	507	312	10,065	195	5,310	56	19,170	37,661	1,183	1,695
1970	100,301	5,933	93,200	1,163	364	287	11,167	186	5,724	36	22,159	42,181	1,303	1,886
1971	103,678	6,086	96,693	1,217	280	180	12,324	129	6,108	40	24,068	42,491	1,407	2,061
1972	105,290	6,319	97,797	1,440	363	416	13,417	123	6,689	31	25,133	40,355	1,312	1,972
1972 January-July	61,430	3,696	57,183	844	221	232	7,741	74	3,842	22	14,898	23,535	753	1,190
1973 January-July	64,343	3,955	9,660	923	231	216	8,493	82	4,164	22	15,326	23,932	817	1,292
Per cent change	+4.7	+7.0	+4.3	+9.4	+4.3	−6.9	+9.7	+10.0	+8.4	+3.1	+2.9	+1.7	+8.5	+8.6
1972 July	8,790	48	8,143	104	20	60	1,185	10	560	6	1,989	3,357	113	195
1973 July	9,521	602	8,828	127	26	16	1,323	11	604	10	2,318	3,551	109	188
Per cent change	+8.3	+9.8	+8.4	+22.5	+31.6	−90.5	+11.7	+15.0	+7.8	+61.3	+16.5	+5.8	−3.7	+3.8

† Including aviation turbine fuel.
†† Including output of products not shown separately namely naphtha (light distillate feedstock) and other feedstock, waxes and miscellaneous production: refinery losses have been excluded.

TABLE 15. DELIVERIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR INLAND CONSUMPTION

	Total §	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Indus-trial and white spirits	Kerosene			Gas/diesel oil		Fuel oil †	Lubri-cating oils	Bitu-men	Paraffin wax
					Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil	Vapor-ising oil	Derv fuel	Other				
1968	77,746	445	12,808	361	2,721	1,967	74	4,577	9,025	30,611	1,134	1,828	55
1969	83,779	377	13,231	241	2,921	2,208	64	4,791	10,349	33,393	1,208	1,812	58
1970	89,404	224	14,010	181	3,202	2,442	53	4,955	11,918	37,975	1,157	2,036	56
1971	90,073	145	14,727	183	3,690	2,525	47	5,104	12,370	38,772	1,129	2,173	61
1972	96,157	139	15,648	211	3,867	2,882	40	5,172	14,874	40,654	1,095	2,169	65
1972 January-August	63,297	92	10,351	141	2,593	1,806	30	3,398	9,747	26,745	729	1,476	42
1973 January-August‡	63,846	94	11,219	152	2,820	1,904	26	3,646	9,524	25,765	781	1,650	48
Per cent change	+0.9	+2.3	+8.4	+8.0	+8.7	+5.4	−12.7	+7.3	−2.3	−3.7	+7.1	+11.8	+13.1
1972 August	6,380	16	1,453	18	414	92	5	399	703	2,393	89	187	5
1973 August†	6,472	13	1,580	19	419	94	5	448	742	2,172	95	211	6
Per cent change	+1.4	−21.3	+8.7	+14.4	+1.1	+2.1	−12.7	+12.4	+5.5	−9.2	+7.1	+13.1	+25.4

§ Including products not shown separately. Excluding fuel consumed by refineries. † Excluding refinery consumption.

TABLE 16. MEAN DAILY AIR TEMPERATURE AT SEA LEVEL

Degrees centigrade†

	England and Wales				Scotland				Northern Ireland			
	Average 1931-1960	1971	1972	1973	Average 1931-1960	1971	1972	1973	Average 1931-1960	1971	1972	1973
Annual mean	10.2	10.4	9.8		8.7	9.1	8.5		9.2	9.5	8.6	
January	4.3	5.2	4.5	5.2	3.5	4.8	4.1	5.2	3.8	4.8	3.4	5.3
February	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	3.9	5.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	5.4	4.3	4.3
March	6.4	5.7	7.0	6.9	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.9
April	8.8	8.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.8	6.2	8.0	7.5	8.0	6.9
May	11.7	12.0	11.1	11.8	10.2	10.9	10.2	9.7	10.6	10.5	9.5	10.2
June	14.8	13.0	12.4	15.3	12.9	11.4	11.3	13.3	13.5	11.9	10.7	13.8
July	16.4	17.0	15.7	15.9	14.6	14.6	14.2	14.4	14.9	15.2	14.6	14.9
August	16.4	16.2	15.6	16.9 p	14.3	13.9	13.3	14.2	14.7	14.3	13.3	15.1
September	14.3	14.8	12.4		12.4	13.2	11.0		12.7	13.4	11.2	
October	10.8	12.1	11.2		9.4	10.5	10.1		9.7	11.2	10.1	
November	7.5	6.8	6.9		6.3	5.7	5.3		6.6	6.7	5.6	
December	5.6	7.3	6.6		4.7	7.1	5.4		4.8	6.5	5.5	

† To convert degrees centigrade into degrees Fahrenheit: multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32. p provisional. Source: Meteorological Office

Government Publications in Wales

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff, CF11 JW

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:

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PM 471-1	Wood chipboard for August

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:

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PQ 212	Bread and flour confectionery for second quarter
PQ 279-6	Surgical bandages for first quarter
PQ 349-1	Ball, roller, plain and other bearings for second quarter
PQ 352	Watches and clocks for second quarter
PQ 399-1	Metal furniture for second quarter
PQ 399-5	Drop forgings for second quarter
PQ 399-6	Metal hollow-ware for first quarter
PQ 429-1	Asbestos for first quarter
PQ 441	Weatherproof outerwear for first quarter

Census series

1970 Census of Production Reports (price including postage shown in brackets)

C.13	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (30½p)
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C.24	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel (30½p)
C.48	Copper, brass and other copper alloys (30½p)
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C.133	Bedding and soft furnishing (30½p)
C.134	Shop and office fittings (30½p)
C.137	Paper and board (30½p)

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE seasonally adjusted index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for August was 152 (1965 = 100), 19 per cent more than in August 1972.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in August 1973 was 9 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted index numbers of the value of sales in August and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (tel: Belfast (0232) 34488, ext. 336).

The increase in the volume of sales in July 1973, compared with July 1972, was 4 per cent, and not 7 per cent as previously published.

	August 1973		
Sales by:	Sales in 1965—£m	Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100	Percentage increases
All kinds of business	256	152	19
Food shops	97	174	19
Non-food shops	159	139	20
Of which:			
Clothing and footwear shops	36	146	27
Durable goods shops	21	200	27
Miscellaneous non-food shops	80	124	14
Department and general stores	22	121	20

'Economic Progress Report' for November

THE November issue of *Economic Progress Report*, prepared by the Treasury Information Division, contains articles on: Controlling inflation—Stage 3; Industrial training; Monthly economic assessment; and Economic indicators.

The article on controlling inflation (page 1 of the Report) outlines the Government's proposals for the third stage of its programme for controlling inflation and describes the measures announced by the Prime Minister on October 8. The industrial training article (page 3) looks at what the Government is doing to help individuals and employers with industrial training.

The monthly economic assessment (page 5) was prepared by the Treasury on the basis of data available up to mid-October 1973; it was published in *Trade and Industry* on October 18. A full page of charts illustrating some main indicators of the course of the economy, 1971-3, is on page 8 of the Report, while a table containing the most recent figures is included on page 7.

Published every month, *Economic Progress Report* contains articles on economic subjects, analysing or giving background to Government economic policy, together with the Treasury's assessment of the economic situation and a table and charts of economic indicators. Copies of the Report are available from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU.

Economic Trends

A monthly journal for those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It brings together the main statistical series of employment, output, consumption, trade and finance, and each issue contains a special feature article on some aspect of the statistics.

Price **63p** (*by post* 72p) Annual subscription £8.34 including postage.

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in November

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in November. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method and time of release*	Source
November			
1, Thurs.	CBI Industrial Trends Survey (Oct.)	PN	CBI
2, Fri.	UK official reserves (Oct.)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (Oct.)	PN	Bank of England
5, Mon.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Sept.)	PN	DTI
	Retail trade (Sept.)	PN	DTI
6, Tues.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Oct.)	London Gazette	Treasury
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Oct-prov)	PN	DTI
	Import and export unit value and volume index numbers (Sept.)	PN	DTI
7, Wed.	London clearing banks monthly statement (mid-Oct.)	PN	CLCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Oct.)	PN	Bank of England
8, Thurs.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (July)	T & I	DTI
9, Fri.	Index of industrial production (Sept.)	PN	CSO
12, Mon.	Wholesale price index numbers (Oct.)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the catering trades (Sept.)	PN	DTI
13, Tues.	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (Oct.)	PN	CSO/DTI
15, Thurs.	Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product based on output data (3rd qtr)	PN	CSO
16, Fri.	Crude steel production (Oct.)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Building Societies' receipts and loans (Oct.)	PN	BSA
	Finished steel receipts, consumption and stock changes (3rd qtr-prov)	PN	DTI
	Retail prices index (Oct.)	PN	Department of Employment
19, Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Oct.)	PN	Bank of England
	Turnover of the motor trades (3rd qtr)	PN	DTI
	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-Oct.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Sept.)	PN	Department of Employment
21, Wed.	Consumers' expenditure (3rd qtr-2nd preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
22, Thurs.	Energy Trends	T & I	DTI
	Unemployment (Nov.-prov	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (Nov.-prov.)	PN	Department of Employment
	New vehicle registrations (Oct.)	PN	Department of Environment
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Oc.)	PN	DTI
25, Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (Oct.)	PN	National Savings Committee
28, Wed.	Central Government borrowing requirement (Oct.)	Fin Stats	CSO/ Treasury
	Housing starts and completions (Oct.)	PN	Deparment of Environment
	House improvement grants approved (Oct.)	PN	Deparment of Environment
	Construction—new orders (3rd qtr.)	PN	Department of Environment
29, Thurs.	Unemployment (Oct.-final)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Employment in production industries (Sept.)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Sept.)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Oct.)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Bricks and cement production (Oct.)	PN	Department of Environment

*PN — Press Notice

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during September 1973 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	3,866	—	3,866
Over £100 but under £1,000	95	—	95
£1,000 but under £10,000	838	—	838
£10,000 but under £50,000	156	—	156
£50,000 but under £100,000	15	—	15
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	17	—	17
£1,000,000 and over	1	—	1
Total number	4,988	—	4,988
Total amount of nominal capital	£ thous. 28,337	£ thous. —	£ thous. 28,337

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1972 AND 1973

	1972		1973	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,008	8,032	4,666	8,050
February	3,745	12,111	5,919	7,762
March	4,045	10,671	6,310	21,762
April	4,182	9,931	5,617	12,632
May	4,412	9,158	5,331	9,111
June	3,777	5,561	4,752	30,575
July	3,696	17,760	5,245	17,291
August	5,689	7,827	6,371	16,843
September	5,512	7,498	4,988	28,337
October	5,096	16,655		
November	5,251	7,084		
December	4,567	15,343		
Total	53,980	127,631		

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972 during the week ended Friday, October 19, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Movietone News 2315	BR/E 37030/21/10/78	8	October 19	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2315A	BR/E 37031/21/10/78	7	October 19	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Wild Geese Calling	F 37084	33	October 18	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
Evil Fingers	F 37085	83	October 18	Target International Pictures Ltd.	BRC Production Film S.r.L. and Dario Film S.r.L., Rome
The Invitation	F 37086	100	October 18	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Planfilm, Paris, Citel Films SA, Geneva and Groupe 5, Geneva
He Who Shoots First	F 37087	95	October 18	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Fida Cinematografica, Rome

Amendment to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'The Cheyenne Social Club' (F 35027) registered on August 18, 1970 has been amended to 78 minutes and the name of renter distributing the film in Great Britain to Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Oct. 18 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	Oct. 18 1973
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Oct. 11 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	June 7 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Oct. 4 1973
Catering trades turnover (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Aug. 2 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Aug. 23 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Computers, UK market (Q)	May 24 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 11 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	June 21 1973
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Oct. 11 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Oct. 18 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Aug. 30 1973
household consumption (Q)	Oct. 11 1973
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Sept. 27 1973
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	Aug. 16 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Hire-purchase business (M)	Oct. 4 1973
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Wales index (Q)	Oct. 18 1973
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct. 11 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Oct. 18 1973
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Aug. 30 1973
production (M)	This week
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	Aug. 30 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Sept. 27 1973
estimated figures (M)	Oct. 18 1973
motor trade turnover (M)	Aug. 16 1973
Office development permits (Q)	Oct. 4 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	May 10 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Oct. 11 1973
value, analysis of trends (Q)	Sept. 6 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Retail prices index (M)	Oct. 4 1973
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Oct. 4 1973
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	Apr. 12 1973
Shipping,nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov. 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Aug. 16 1973
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Oct. 4 1973
retail (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Aug. 2 1973
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Oct. 18 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	This week
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Oct. 18 1973
wool exports (Q)	June 14 1973
wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	Oct. 4 1973
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	Oct. 18 1973

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct. 4 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 6 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	Oct. 18 1973
Guide to DTI	Aug. 30 1973
Official Receivers' offices	Oct. 11 1973
Programme of trade promotions	Oct. 18 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

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These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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NORTHERN: Mr. H. G. Roberts, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (Tel: 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261—Telex 84816).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (021-643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Mr. C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DQ (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Mr. K. McDowall, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066—Telex 49327).

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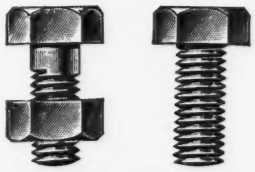

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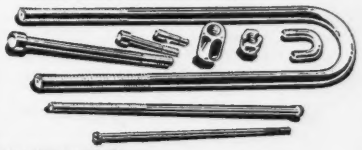

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